

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 448.—VOL. XVII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

BOURBON OR BONAPARTE?

THE French Revolution begins to narrow itself to this issue. The days of the Constitution are evidently numbered. Nobody has a good word to say for it, and all parties take liberties with it whenever it suits their convenience to do so. There never was such an

unlucky document in the world, since the days of political strife began. It was inaugurated as the most democratic of all possible charters. It gave a vote to everybody, women and children excepted. It affirmed liberty with so wide a latitude of interpretation as to leave nothing to be desired by the reddest Republican that ever wore pistols in his belt at the heels of the redoubtable M. Marc Caussidière, or expressed faith in the social Utopia of the enthusiastic M. Proudhon. Freedom to speak, to write, to assemble, and to vote—all were secured to all Frenchmen by this marvellous charter. But no sooner had it become the law of the land, than everybody began to nibble at and destroy it. The right of speaking was speedily reduced to the narrowest limits, amid the applauses of a parliamentary majority elected by, but by no means favourable to, the revolutionary charter. The liberty of the press was pared down to the merest shadow of what would be considered liberty in that England which Frenchmen suppose to be so aristocratic and exclusive. The right of meeting was placed at the tender mercies of the Prefect of Police; so that, if a score of slop-tailors, discontented with the prices of the Hebrews, had wished to detail their woes to one another or to the public, they would not have been permitted to do so, lest a new revolution should be effected. The right of voting was attacked with even more zeal and fervour, and the seven or eight millions of electors that nominated the Legislative Assembly to save the country, and earn 25 francs per day per man as their reward for the achievement, were at one fell swoop reduced to about a million. The Revolution proved more voracious than Saturn himself, in devouring its children. It made short work of men and reputations. It reduced Messrs. de Lamartine, Armand Marrast, and General Cavaignac into nothingness; sent Messrs. Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, and Caussidière into the dreary exile of Leicester-square and Regent-street; and consigned the fiery Barbès, the vindictive Blanqui, the impatient Raspail, and a host of other regenerators of the human race, to the fastnesses of Vincennes. Having done this, it got the Constitution itself between its hungry jaws, and has finished by making a meal of it. Scarcely a vestige of it remains—nothing beyond a few crumbs that have fallen at its feet, to prove to the incredulous that such a thing once existed.

Three singular incidents in its history have just occurred, and doubtless they are about the last that will transpire ere the luckless document shall be finally numbered among the things that were, and become as defunct and as utterly dead and buried as any constitution of the three hundred and upwards that ever emanated from the official pigeon-holes of the Abbé Sieyès. The Councils-General of the departments, bodies that have been gaining strength while every other public function in France has been gradually

losing it, have all but unanimously declared themselves in favour of the immediate revision of the constitution of 1848, as essential to the well-being and good government of the country. Out of eighty-three Councils-General of the Departments, fifty-two have energetically protested against the theory of the Constitution, which has been destroyed in practice, and have urgently

called for its immediate reconsideration. They desire that its last poor shreds and remnants should be swept ignominiously from the statute-book. The President and his friends are of the same opinion. The only rag of the Constitution that is left is that which fixes the periodical election of the chief magistrate once in every four years. Within the last few days, the organs of the Pre-

sident in the press have authoritatively declared, in terms even more explicit than the President employed in his famous address to the people of Lyons, that, in this respect, the Constitution must be forthwith annulled. This last poor tatter is to be consigned to destruction, or to live only in the mournful remembrance of the mournful Marrast, or the plaintive elegies of the tuneful Lamartine. In twenty months the Legislative Assembly would have run its natural, and the President his political, course; and although, in all probability, that section of the Assembly to whom twenty-five francs a day are highly agreeable, if not absolutely necessary, would be well content to cling to the last moment to their salaries, they stand alone—a miserable minority, with the public opinion of the country against them, together with the self-interest of the President and all other conflicting pretenders to the supreme power. *Delenda est Carthago.* The Constitution is virtually dead. The twenty months will not be allowed to expire—perhaps not twenty weeks—before the tomb will be opened to receive it, and the curtain will fall upon the first act of the great revolutionary drama of 1848.

If we are to believe the journals which are known to promulgate the views of the President, the plan for bringing about the catastrophe has been duly arranged. Supported by the strong opinion of the Councils-General, the President is formally to propose to the Assembly the revision of the Constitution, in the interest of order, confidence, and credit; and to satisfy the *bourgeoisie* of the capital and of the departments, who prefer a stringent despotism with a good trade to the most democratic liberty with empty purses, the question of the perpetuation for life of the authority of the President is to be duly proposed. Should the Assembly prove recalcitrant, the Prince, remembering that he was elected to his present office by six millions of voters, and believing that his name and person are more popular than they were at that time, will appeal from the Assembly to the universal suffrage of the people, and risk his power, if not his safety, upon the result. Such is the programme of the performances which the world is credibly informed are about to commence among our neighbours. Judging from all appearances, they will be both attractive and successful.

The President seems, if we may borrow a once popular phrase from the believers in astrology, to have been born under a lucky star. Conduct and fortune are alike in his favour. The one advances him on his own merits; the other removes competitors out of his path, not by his acts, but by their own folly. The Count de Chambord, whose misfortunes, and the interest that always attaches, both in romance and in history, to the "rightful heir," made him a most dangerous rival, has done more than Louis Napoleon or any living being but



MIDLE, JENNY LIND—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IMMEDIATELY BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA, BY MR. KILBURN, REGENT-STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is understood that Sir Dennis Le Marchant will succeed the late Mr. Ley as clerk of the House of Commons, on a reduced salary of £2000 per annum. Mr. Booth, the Examiner of Recognizances and Counsel to the Speaker, is likely to succeed Sir Dennis Le Marchant as legal secretary of the Board of Trade. Mr. Booth's office will be abolished. These changes will cause a considerable saving to the public.

The committee appointed by the Court of Common Council, for carrying into effect the act of Parliament for boarding, clothing, and educating 100 orphan children of freemen, have elected Mr. W. S. Hale chairman of the committee, and agreed to have plans and elevations prepared forthwith for the intended school.

The *Little Western* steamer left Ramsgate at ten o'clock on Monday morning, called at the different piers, and arrived at the London-bridge Wharf at three o'clock in the afternoon, thus making the passage, including stoppages, in five hours.

It is said that the memoirs which M. de Pasquin, formerly president of the Chamber of Peers (France), is preparing for publication, contain a letter from Talleyrand, which will blot the memory of that statesman deeply for the part which he took in the tragedy of the execution of the Duc d'Enghien.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 12th publishes a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Studies, directing that henceforward academical degrees shall be granted without any expense whatever to the candidates. The Universities are to be indemnified by the State for the loss they will sustain in consequence of this decree.

The Austrian Government has prohibited the circulation of the *Cologne Gazette* in Vienna during the state of siege.

The committee of the National Assembly of Wurtemberg has just protested against the Royal decree of August 28, which prescribes the temporary collection of certain taxes, on the ground that the Government is not in an exceptional position, which would alone warrant such a course of proceeding.

Five men, belonging to Tullich of Abernethy, discovered, on Friday week, no less than 400 pieces of the precious Cairngorm stones.

A young man named Richard Cox, employed in the corn-grinding mill of Messrs. Guest, at Newport, in the county of Tipperary, met, a few days ago, with the awful death of being ground to atoms, by his arm having been caught in the machinery, and his whole person thereby dragged in.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ship Company at Liverpool were about to direct the construction of another steam-ship to reinforce their fine squadron. She will be of large size and power.

On Thursday week, a fire broke out in a wood on the estate of Meikleur, immediately to east of the village of Bialgowrie, and before the flames were arrested about an acre and a half of the wood was destroyed. The fire was caused by some boys who had been burning a wasp's nest.

The Paris *Moniteur* denies that any agent has been sent to England by the Minister of War for the purchase of horses for the French cavalry, or that any horses have been purchased for that object.

The number of Irish reapers who have entered Scotland, *via* the Clyde, this year is estimated at more than 2000.

The partial strike of factory workers in Glasgow is not yet terminated.

The cattle dealers and farmers of Glasgow are devising measures to establish a new cattle market beyond the bounds of the municipality.

The Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company have just divided eight per cent. for the year out of profits.

The Liverpool cab question, it is thought, will be "amicably arranged," the committee recommending an increased rate of fares and certain regulations for the better government of the vehicles and drivers.

Among the passengers by the *Indus*, which left Southampton on Friday week with the Indian mail, was the young African snake charmer, whose daring feats with snakes and serpents in the Zoological Gardens have excited so much attention for the last few months. His home is at Grand Cairo.

Two pieces of heavy artillery have been presented to the Berks yeomanry.

The Eastern Counties Railway Company are prosecuting several country carriers for an extensive robbery of tarpaulins from the railway, amounting to about £100.

We are glad to be enabled to state that the Hon. Amias Poulett, who met with so serious an accident, is going on favourably, and it is hoped he will soon be out of danger.

A party of emigrants to California have purchased the *Union*, cutter yacht, of 45 tons, belonging to Abraham Morris, Esq., of Cork, and propose sailing in her to their destination direct from that port.

The culture of the flax plant has been most successful in every part of Ireland this year where it has been sown, and promises a very remunerative return to the growers.

At Workington, the extensive iron foundry upon the quay, formerly occupied by Messrs. Ralph Clay and Son, has recently changed hands, and is about to be worked with vigour and spirit, thus furnishing an important source of employment to the operative population.

On Monday a public meeting was held at Brighton for the purpose of taking steps in respect to the construction of a yatching or refuge harbour, or breakwater, off that town.

Additional baths and washhouses are about to be erected at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the expense of the corporation. The existing establishment, so far from being a burden, has paid its expenses, including interest on capital, and left a surplus.

A range of three iron warehouses, calculated to contain many thousand tons of goods, has just been completed by a firm in Liverpool. They are intended for California.

On the application of Mr. J. A. Carran to Mr. Justice Crampton, in chambers at Dublin on Saturday, a conditional order was granted to restrain the plaintiff in six actions against the Lord Mayor of that city, for penalties, from proceeding with those actions until he should have given security for costs.

Monster railway excursion parties are now in weekly movement all over Ireland where railways go. From Cork to Dublin, Limerick to Dublin and Cork, Dublin to Drogheda and Navan, &c., and *vice versa*. They start on Saturday and return on Sunday night, so as not to interfere with business.

The very Rev. Dr. Peel, Dean of Worcester, has subscribed £40 towards the erection of the proposed window in the cathedral in memory of her late Majesty Queen Adelaide. Canons Cocks, Fortescue, and Cradock have also severally contributed the liberal sum of £20 to the fund.

Last week there arrived in one day at Queen's Town, Cork, six vessels freighted with wheat, eight with maize, and three with beans; and in Cork itself the *Luciana*, from Galatz, with 812 quarters of wheat.

The wife of a poor man, named Eagles, a coachman, residing in Cumberland-mews-north, Bryanston-square, presented her husband on Friday evening week with three boys, all strong and healthy. We are sorry to say that the father, having been out of employment for the last 14 weeks, with a family of three young children previously and a sick wife, is quite unable to procure them the necessities of life.

The Paris *Presse* says, in allusion to the glorification of Haynau in certain organs of the English press which has followed the martyrdom of that hero among the vats of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins:—"If this demonstration was regrettable, it must be granted that it has been justified by the scandalous glorification which braves this justice of opinion. Whatever may be done or said, if it is a wrong to have struck the butcher of Bathany, it is a crime to glorify him."

The French Minister of Commerce has extended to the 31st of October the term for inscription of the French producers who wish to take part in the universal Exhibition of London.

An exhibition hall is intended to be erected in Birmingham. The site is in Broad-street.

There are some reports of disease exhibiting itself amongst the potatoes in several portions of the United States.

A snuff-box of a novel construction, and designed to supersede the necessity of using the fingers in taking snuff, has been registered at Birmingham. The box is inverted, and, upon being turned up, two small cups are found charged with the titillating mixture, and ready to be applied to the nose. Snuff is thus literally taken by machinery.

The diligence from Toulouse to Perpignan was last week overturned, in consequence of the floods at La Valais, and was overwhelmed by the torrent. The passengers were fortunately saved.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Algiers on the night of the 10th instant. It lasted fifteen seconds. This makes the sixth shock which has occurred within sixteen days.

The number of emigrants who arrived at New York during the month of August last was 18,091, a decrease of 16,385 as compared with the previous month. The total emigration thus far, up to September, 1850, is 144,536. During the same period in 1849 it was 172,126; and in 1848, 127,121.

A vessel from Calcutta has brought fifty hogsheads of brandy as a portion of her cargo. We have never known an importation of foreign spirits to this extent before the East Indies.

Captain Dickson, late 13th Light Dragoons, has undertaken the management of the Limerick County Hunt for the ensuing season, and the members will take the field next month under the most favourable auspices.

After four years' labour, the great tunnel through Mount Carlos, on the Florence and Leghorn Railway has just been completed.

The collection of the remaining moiety of the hop duty of 1848 (for which bonds were taken by the officers of Inland Revenue, due on the 1st of October) will commence at Battle, on Monday, October 14, terminating, so far as relates to that district, at Tonbridge Wells, on Friday, the 18th. The collection for the Lewes district will not take place till Friday, November 1.

A destructive fire occurred at Renfrew on Saturday. A large shed, used for purposes connected with the branch railway from Paisley, situated immediately adjacent to the wharf, was burned down, together with a dwelling-house and stable which abutted on one side, and a stack of hay that stood close on the other. In the stable were seven horses belonging to Mr. Adair, the lessee of the line. We regret to say it was found impossible to rescue any of them.

ROBBERY AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

One of the most atrocious, ingeniously planned, and coolly executed acts of robbery and attempts at murder was perpetrated in Aldersgate-street on Friday afternoon, last week. The circumstances read more like a chapter in romance, than an actual occurrence in the heart of a capital city.

For a considerable time a gentleman named Cureton has lodged in the house of Mr. Wilson, a tailor, 81, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Cureton is connected with the British Museum, and buys coins and medals for that establishment. He has been in the habit of keeping a quantity of easily-convertible property at his lodgings, and this fact appears, from the event, to have become known to some of the higher class of London thieves. On Friday afternoon, three men, dressed in first-rate style, entered Mr. Wilson's shop, and inquired for Mr. Cureton. Mr. Wilson admitted them, and directed them to the second floor. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards they came down stairs, without showing the least sign of hurry, and left the house. Shortly after their departure Mrs. Wilson had occasion to go up to Mr. Cureton's rooms, and she found him lying on the floor, insensible, his face black, and blood running from a wound in his forehead. She thought he had fallen in an apoplectic fit, and sent at once for a surgeon. It was many hours before Mr. Cureton was restored to consciousness, and as soon as his strength permitted, he gave the following account of the attack made upon him:—"The three supposed gentlemen pretended that they had called to inquire whether he had a crown piece of William and Mary. He replied in the affirmative, and asked them to be seated. As he was in the act of handing a chair to one of the men, the other two got behind him and quickly placed some instrument round his neck, which squeezed him like a vice. Almost at the same moment one of them struck him a blow over the right eye, and he remembered nothing more. Mr. Cureton saw the movement of the instrument towards his neck, and attempted to throw a small box through the window, hoping in that way to give an alarm.

The thieves probably thought they had murdered Mr. Cureton. They removed the instrument from his neck, and carried off coins and medals valued at £300.

On Sunday Mr. Cureton had rallied considerably, and was able to communicate the following details of the manner in which the outrage was committed, and to give a minute description of the property abstracted. He stated that two

WRECK OF TWO EXCURSION STEAMERS, "LA

POLKA" AND "SUPERB," AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Monday, the 16th inst., the *Superb* steamer (the fatal loss of which on Tuesday last is noticed below) was to have started from St. Heliers, Jersey, on an excursion trip to St. Malo; but, in consequence of her machinery requiring some repairs, *La Polka* was substituted, and started with between 30 and 40 passengers. When within six miles of the Minquiers Rocks she sprang a leak, and the captain had barely time to run her within a quarter of a mile of the eastern-most rock, called the Matrielle, and land his crew and passengers, before she foundered in deep water and entirely disappeared.

After passing a dismal night on the bare rocks, the passengers were picked up by the steamer *South Western*, Captain Goodridge, from Weymouth for St. Malo; the captain having luckily perceived through his glass something unusual in the appearance of the rocks, and, imagining that it might be a wreck, steered for them, and took them off. They had been 24 hours on the rock, living on two 4-lb. loaves and some biscuits and water, furnished them by the three poor fishermen living on the rock. They lighted a blazing fire in the night, without attracting any assistance. The passengers, on leaving, subscribed £10 for the poor fishermen, and gave the crew 10s. each; and, at St. Malo, presented a lady passenger, who had the distribution of the rations, a handsome bracelet.

The wreck of the *Superb* occurred on the Minquiers Rocks (the locality above-mentioned), on Tuesday last, and resulted in the loss of eleven persons, who perished in smooth water and in broad daylight. The particulars are drawn up by some of the survivors, who have reached Southampton by the *Courier* steamer, and are as follow:—

"We regret to have the painful duty of announcing the loss of the steamer *Superb*, Captain Priaulx, and of eleven of the passengers and crew, on the Minquiers Rocks, and very near to the identical spot on which the excursion steamer *Polka* was run to save the lives of the passengers a week ago. The *Polka* was also under the command of the same master. The *Superb* left St. Malo for Jersey at half-past seven o'clock, on Tuesday, and did not take the usual course; but, it is believed, with a view to making a shorter passage, took the course so

of the three men appeared deeply engaged together, and after minutely examining the coin which they had enquired about, they desired to be shown half-a-crown of the same reign. At that moment the unfortunate gentleman noticed that one of the men did not enter beyond the step of the door. There is now no doubt in the mind of Mr. Cureton that that party was watching to see whether any one came up or went down the stairs, in order to signal the others. Mr. Cureton thinking that probably he was a friend of the others and not at all interested in the purchase of antiquities, very politely asked him to be seated, and at the same time he turned round to hand him the chair he had been sitting on a few minutes previously. The instrument was at that juncture passed round his neck. From the inquiries subsequently made by the police, and the description given by Mr. Cureton, it is thought that it was formed by lashing two life-preservers together; the flexibility of the handles and the glance he obtained of the article warrant such a supposition.

The property taken away by the thieves was deposited in sundry cabinets. The enumeration of the articles may probably have the effect of leading to the apprehension of the would-be murderers. A silver lever watch, with double bottom, engine turned, open face, capped and jewelled in eight holes, steel balance, going fuzee, hard enamelled seconds dial, number stamped in cases and engraved on watch, 7504; maker's name, John Hux, Percival-street, London. A large gold curb chain, and three seals, one a Persian, attached to the above. A small diamond pin. Anglo-Saxon coins of Alfred, and very many others. Crowns from Edward VI. to Victoria, in great variety of types and dates; the Victorias were proofs, with plain edges. Half-crowns from Oliver Cromwell to George III., in great variety of dates and types. Shillings from Henry VIII. to Victoria; a very extensive assortment; many of great variety. Groats from Edward IV. to Charles II., including some of Richard III.; a very large collection. Scotch coins—including three shillings of Mary, with her portrait, and a sixpence of the same type, but with a countermark, and various others, from Charles I. to Anne. Some dollars of Mary and Henry, and some specimens of the coins of James VI., three-quarter length. A very large collection of siege coins of Charles I., Newark, Pomfret, Ormond, &c.

A reward of £50 has been offered for the apprehension of the villains. Should the parties offer the coins for sale, there is no doubt but that they will be apprehended; and although the property is worth from £300 to £400 to Mr. Cureton, yet should it be transferred to the melting-pot, will probably not realise as many shillings for old silver. The police have as yet been unable to obtain any tidings of the guilty parties.

distressingly fatal. She struck violently at half-past nine A.M. on the sunken rocks, and immediately filled with water; her bows having been thrown on the rocks, caused her to heel over, throwing the passengers on the starboard side of the vessel. The captain, it is said, immediately ordered the boats (of which there were only two) to be lowered. The fire at the same moment was extinguished by the water, and an immediate rush was made for the other boat; but all who entered it found a watery grave, for there is reason to believe that the plugs were not in the boat, and they got off without an oar. The consequence was, the boat was seen to be gradually sinking, without possibility of relief, and the countenances of those unhappy persons presented a scene of horror beyond description, for they sank shortly in smooth water. Fortunately, the tide was falling fast, which soon left the ship high and dry on the rocks; but the scene of anguish and alarm baffles description. By the exertions of the master and Mr. Hamilton, both of whom displayed great coolness, signals of distress were successfully made to the cutter *Jupiter*, about five or six miles off. The wind being light, two hours elapsed before she could reach us, but she succeeded in doing so, and saved the lives of all excepting those who rushed to the boat, and two children, who were unfortunately thrown overboard by the shock as the vessel struck, the deck having burst upwards with the blow, and thus thrown them over. The *Courier*, which had just come from Shoreham, having her steam up, came off to our assistance, with her owner, Mr. Maples, on board, and took us all from on board the cutter at about five in the afternoon; but on approaching St. Heliers harbour in the dark, she also touched the Oyster Rock, to the further alarm of the surviving passengers, already exhausted by their fearful sufferings. Captain Priaulx and some of the crew remained on board the cutter in the vicinity of the wreck. The cordial reception given to the passengers on their arrival at St. Heliers by hundreds congregating on the pier, excited the warmest thanks; and a more providential escape is perhaps hardly on record. The passengers lost were—Mr. Gossett and wife, Mr. Jackson, son, and daughter; Mr. Rattenbury, Miss Price, Mr. Sedgwick, Belot Cook Palmer, a fireman; and Patrick, a boy. The survivors are about 40 in number.

"It is due to a lad, one of the crew, to mention that he behaved with great gallantry and courage. When others were giving way to despair, he set to work to make a raft, which he accomplished in less than half an hour. He also ascended to the masthead to give signals. We regret we cannot give his name, but he was saved."



WRECK OF THE "SUPERB" STEAMER.

CAPTURE OF FOUR NOTED SLAVERS BY H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE "CORMORANT," ON THE COAST OF BRAZIL.

H.E.R. Majesty's steam-frigate *Cormorant*, Commander Herbert Schomberg, having received orders from the Commander-in-Chief to cruise for the suppression of the slave-trade, left Rio Janeiro on the 26th of June. Proceeding to the northward, she captured and destroyed the celebrated slave *Rival*, in the Rio Frio (the boats under the command of C. M. Luckraft, First Lieutenant of that ship), and performed this service with great promptitude. After the destruction of the slave, the *Cormorant* had to run the gauntlet at the entrance of the river, under a sharp fire of musketry from hundreds of persons assembled on the beach. She then steered to the southward for the Bay of Paranaguá, distant about 400 miles, off which she arrived on the morning of the 29th; and, passing the fort (mounting 14 or 15 guns) at the entrance, between which and the *Cormorant* the usual civilities passed, the *Cormorant* proceeded up the bay about 35 miles, and at noon opened several large vessels lying at anchor off an island inhabited only by slave-dealers, the trading-port being some four miles further up the bay. Abreast of where these vessels were lying at anchor were erected large sheds, surrounded by leaguers, slave-decks, &c. The *Cormorant* having steamed in as close to these vessels as she could possibly get, the channel being very narrow and circuitous, and surrounded by shoals, Commander Schomberg anchored with a spring on the cable, to cover the boats, at five minutes after 12, and immediately despatched the two cutters and gig, under the command of Lieutenant C. M. Luckraft, Lieutenant de Kantzou, Mr. C. W. Buckley (midshipman), and Mr. Hambly (assistant-surgeon), to overhaul suspicious vessels. One or two legal vessels lying near immediately weighed and left this anchorage, not wishing to remain among the black sheep. The boats then boarded one of the brigs and took possession; the first cutter boarding another brig, and the gig a large ship, both of which were also taken. The boats were now employed towing and warping the two brigs towards the *Cormorant*; but, unfortunately, owing to the intricacy of the channel, they soon took the ground, which occasioned much delay; the *Cormorant* then weighed, and endeavoured to close, but having only fifteen feet water, was obliged to desist; she, therefore, as the two brigs were now afloat again, dropped a little further out, and brought up about a mile from them. Both paddle-box boats were now hoisted out, and, together with the whaler, sent to the assistance of the other boats; the captain visiting and examining them in one of the former boats. The ship was then got under weigh, and by ten P.M., after a hard day's work, the three vessels were anchored under the *Cormorant's* beak.

The detained brigs were then found to be the noted slave *Sereia* and *Donna Anna*, and the ship the *Camperdown*, all fully equipped for the slave-trade. The two beautiful brigs, unfortunately, had no sails on board, but, otherwise, were

almost ready for sea. The *Donna Anna* had cargo and everything on board, with the before-mentioned exception. There were also at anchor a Portuguese barque, a Brazilian ship (but from having landed her fittings, she could not be detained), and an American barque, which, no doubt, only lay there to be fitted for carrying slaves. There was also a large brigantine, called the *Astro*, which the *Riflemen* had previously blockaded in Santos for some ten days, as also had the *Cormorant*, but she managed to elude their vigilance, and escape to this port. Commander Schomberg intended taking her in the morning, but when day broke she was found sinking, giving a lift to starboard and then to port, going down headforemost, having been scuttled by her own crew during the night to prevent capture. The captain and master went up to examine and measure her; she had gone down in six fathoms water (soft mud), and numerous boats were then employed landing sails, &c., which had been taken out of her.

All Sunday, June 30, Commander Schomberg was employed preparing his little flotilla for sea, &c. The two brigs were surveyed, and found, in their present state, unfit to make a voyage across the Atlantic. On ripping some painted canvass off the stern of the ship, there was found *Lucy Ann*, of Greenport, in large letters; and from her being American built, and having the flag of the United States on board, and carrying two whale boats at her quarters, she might have been passed by our cruisers a thousand times at sea without the slightest suspicion. The whole of this day it rained and blew very hard from the S.W.; it was, therefore, deemed advisable not to start until the next morning, but the time was not thrown away, for the vessels were prepared for towing, and a prize crew, &c., placed on board the ship, so as not to be detained when they got outside; at sunset were all ready for a start.

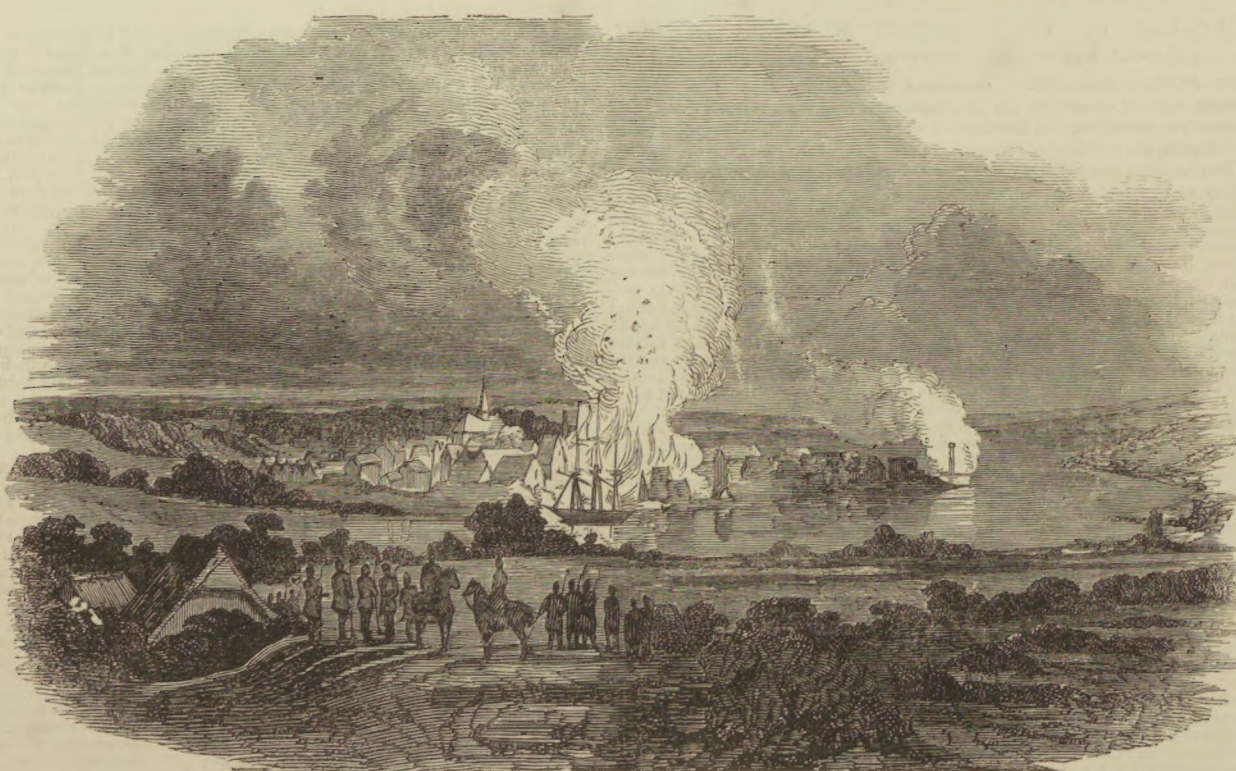
On the morning of July 1st the *Cormorant* weighed, and by eight A.M. had got the little squadron in tow, proceeding down the bay. On opening the fort at about 10, and when about a mile off, the Commander was astonished at a blank gun being fired at him; the engines were immediately eased and stopped, and a boat left from under the fort, but immediately returned; at the same time, a shot from the fort fell close under the bows. The *Cormorant* beat to quarters, but refrained from returning it, although perfectly ready; in about two minutes a second shot fell close under the counter, followed by a third, which flew across the forecabin notting. The *Cormorant* went on at full speed (not being built for a target for the Brazilians), and opened fire from starboard broadside, with shot and shell, firing as the guns would bear, going through a very narrow channel, with three large vessels in tow. At this period the action became general on both sides, the fort firing grape occasionally, which fortunately fell short of the *Cormorant*, although not 400 yards from it. At fifty minutes past ten having passed the front of the battery, unable to return the raking fire from the sea face of it, in consequence of the vessels in tow, and throwing shell occasionally from stern gun, as the opening between the vessels in tow would admit of, the *Cormorant* ceased firing, the fort still continuing, until their last shot fell short of the ships in tow. The bar not being passable, the



H. M. STEAM-FRIGATE "CORMORANT" PASSING THE FORT OF PARANAGUA, AND ENGAGING.



THE "CORMORANT" AT ANCHOR, DESTROYING THE SLAVE-BRIGS "SERA" AND "DONNA ANNA."



ECKERNFORDE, ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 12-13.

Cormorant anchored. A party was then sent to destroy the brigs *Donna Anna* and *Serea*, which were shortly in a blaze; and, drifting into the breakers, soon went into a thousand atoms. In performing this service, the second cutter unfortunately was drifted near the breakers, and in great danger; a whale-boat was sent to her assistance, and she was shortly released from this imminent peril. The casualties of the affair were most fortunately small—one killed and two wounded. Five shots were fired through the hull, one of which was picked up on the lower deck. The *Cormorant* was barely three miles at anchor from the fort, as they had a good view of her proceedings. By four P.M., the tide having sufficiently risen to enable the *Cormorant* to pass the bar, she weighed, and, having the ship in tow, proceeded to sea, casting her off next morning for St. Helena, and then proceeded herself with all despatch to join the Admiral off Rio, calling *en route* at Santos, for Captain Crofton (whose life in that slave haunt could scarcely be called safe), and arrived at Rio on the evening of the 5th. The flag ship arrived next day.

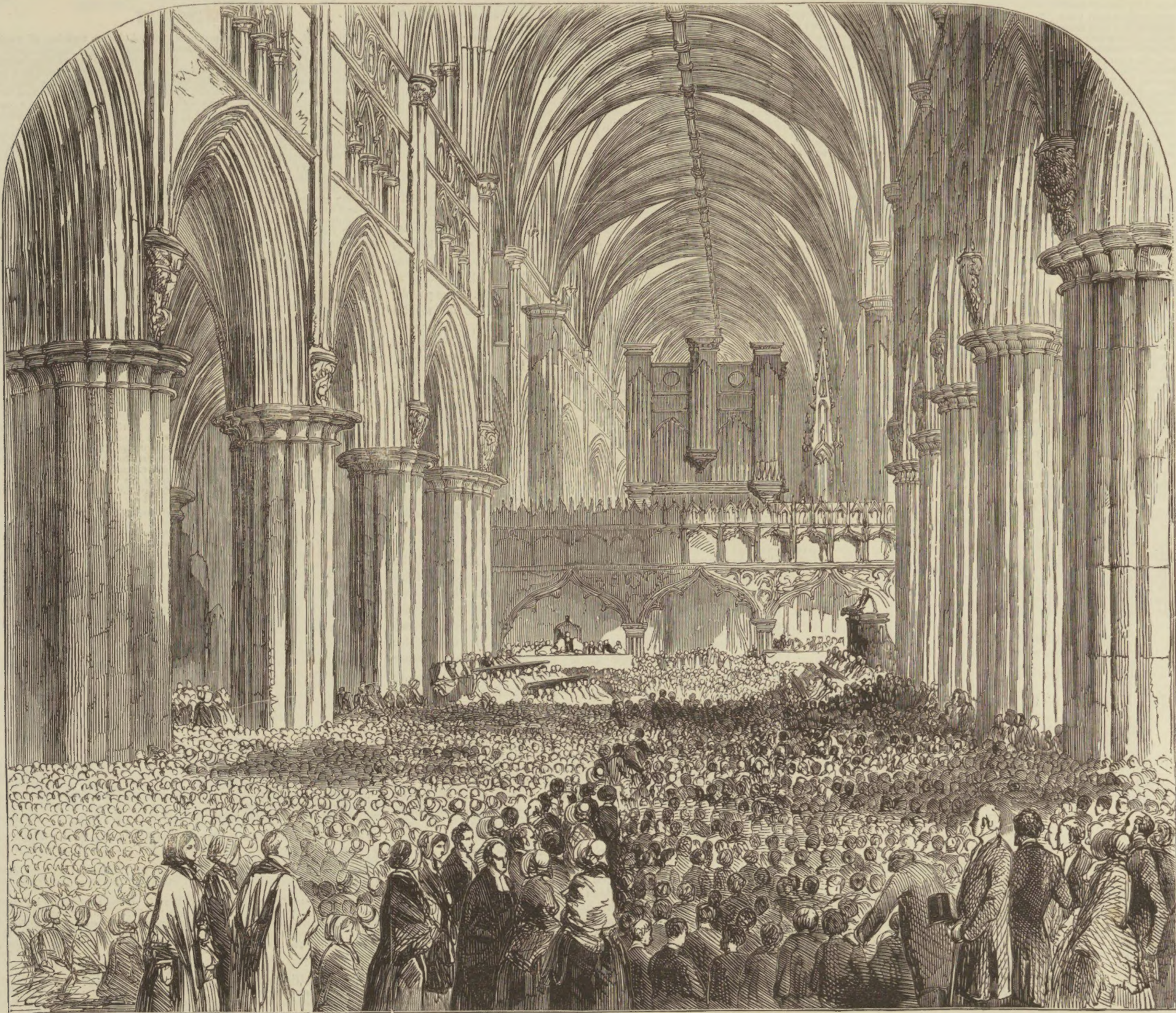
We are enabled to add, that the conduct of Commander Schomberg in capturing these slavers, and avenging the insult to the British flag by demolishing the fort that fired at him, has not only been approved of by the Admiral on the station and the Admiralty at home, but has been justified by the authorities at Rio.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

We are this week enabled to engrave the conflagration at Eckernforde on the night of the 12th inst., described in our Journal of last week. We quote a portion of the semi-official account since published:—

"The Schleswig-Holstein army, advancing by Breckendorf and Kochendorf, with a side corps detached towards Eckernforde, a violent engagement took place in the eastern part of the Duchy. It concluded speedily at Eckernforde with the capture of three strong fieldworks thrown up by the Danes south of the town, and was then carried on by the ships lying in the port. The Danes having been expelled from Kochendorf and Westerthal, one column advanced from thence on the north side of the Noer towards Borbye, which discovered that the town had been given up by the Danes. Their appearance led to a sort of bombardment of the town by the Danes. Their appearance a good excuse for firing the large wood-yard, and for sending a few cannon-balls into the *Gefion*. The latter was quitted by her Prussian garrison, who are said to have encamped in the market-place." The firing of the mill, and its burning for many hours, were mentioned last week.

From our accounts this week we learn that the Danes have taken possession of the islands on the west coast of Schleswig, after a sharp action which took place on the 17th instant, between some Holstein gun-boats and two Danish steam-ships.



EXETER CATHEDRAL.—ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETIES FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, AND PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

SOCIETIES FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE AND PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

THE Anniversary of these venerable societies was celebrated at Exeter, on Thursday week (the 19th), by the performance of divine worship, and the delivery of a sermon, in the Cathedral, followed by a meeting at the Guildhall.

The service, which was performed in the nave of the Cathedral, was attended by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for whom a temporary throne was placed under the organ screen. His Lordship was surrounded by the following dignitaries:—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Exeter, the Rev. Chancellor Harington, the Rev. Prebendary Ellicombe, the Rev. Prebendary Luney, the Rev. Prebendary Lyne, and the Rev. Prebendary Browne. Under the same screen, on the opposite side of the entrance to the choir, were the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Exeter and other members of the corporation, with their usual attendants.

A striking and interesting feature in the congregation was the attendance of the children of the various schools in the city and its suburbs who receive or use books from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The boys numbered 1091, the total being composed of the following numbers:—St. John's Hospital, 112; Hele's School, 30; Episcopal School, 148; Central School, 140; National School (Exeter), 182; Blind Institution, 8; St. James's School, 100; St. John's Sunday School, 60; St. Sidwell's School, 80; Exeter Workhouse School,

33; Alphington School, 76; Woodbury School, 5; St. Thomas' Parochial School, 63; St. Thomas' Union School, 54. The girls present were 1068; viz.:—Miss Lethbridge's School, 15; Blind Institution, 8; Episcopal School, 114; Central School, 64; National School, 150; Ladies' Society's Sunday School, 40; Bedford Circus Sunday School, 30; St. Edmund's Sunday School, 80; Sunday School in the Cathedral Close, 20; St. Sidwell's School, 100; St. Mary Major's Sunday School, 90; Exeter Workhouse School, 24; Woodbury, 5; Heavitree, School, 76; St. Thomas' Parochial School, 76; St. Thomas' Union School, 100. Total school children present, 2159. The schools were conducted to and from the Cathedral in excellent order, and the pleasing effect of the St. James' School procession, in particular, was heightened by the boys bearing banners, with appropriate devices, and a crown in flowers.

The Rev. Dr. Slatter and the Rev. J. Knight, Priest Vicars, intoned the Prayers; and the Lessons were read by the Rev. J. Corfe and the Rev. J. H. S. Burr, Priest Vicars. The service was Croft in A; and in this, as well as the anthem, "Oh, where shall wisdom," *Boyce*, the Vicars Choral were assisted by about forty members of the Exeter Church Music Society, whose aid gave great additional effect to these portions of the solemn worship of the day. At the conclusion of the service, the Hundredth Psalm (o. v.) was sung by the children in very creditable time and tune; but here criticism would be out of place, as, independently of other drawbacks, from the means of excellence, the mere want of a rehearsal together beforehand would have been sufficient to have excused any amount of imperfection. But their hearts were in it, and He, in whose service they were then engaged, required no more.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Prebendary Browne, from St. Luke xvi. 9: "And I say unto you, Make to yourselves friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness; that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations."

After the sermon, the benediction was solemnly pronounced by the Bishop; and the sum of £76 14s. 3d. was collected at the doors.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

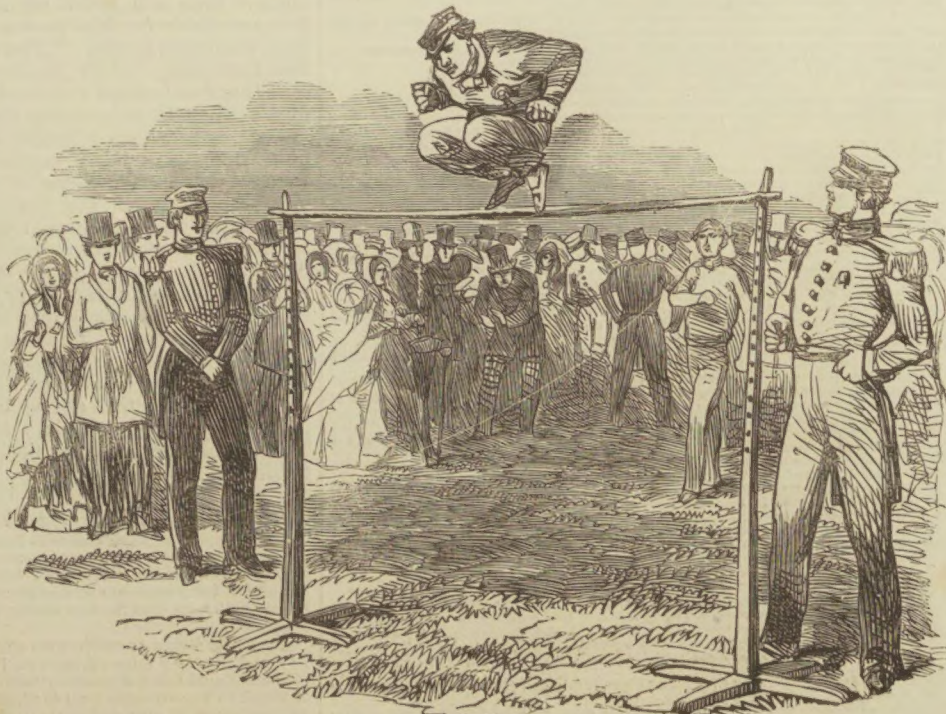
ON Saturday last, Major-General Parker, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, and a number of visitors, assembled on the ground in front of the Gentlemen Cadets' Barrack, to witness, for the third time, the athletic games held by the Gentlemen Cadets.

The fife and drums of the Artillery band were on the ground, and the fineness of the afternoon, combined with the interest of the sports, attracted a large number of spectators from London and the neighbourhood.

The first game which demanded our attention was a foot-race of a mile, over a course of a quarter of a mile. There were four competitors, and it was a capital race, won by Mr. Edwards, Mr. Wyllie being found close behind him at the post. The next race, of half a mile, was for those gentlemen who have not been one year at the Academy, and was won by Mr. Young, Mr. Somerville



CUTTING LEAD, &c.



RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

getting the second prize. Eight of those gentlemen who only joined the institution this term appeared at the post for a race of a quarter of a mile; in which the first prize fell to Mr. Rawlinson, and the second to Mr. Hamilton. In a different part of the ground there was a distance of one hundred yards marked out, and eight competitors started for a splendid race, which was won, by two yards, by Mr. Ravenhill; but the rules of the games obliged him to yield the first prize to Mr. Temple, as he (Mr. Ravenhill) had won the first prize last year. Mr. Longley gained the second prize. There was then a race for all under 5ft. 4in., which was won by Mr. Young, Mr. Stocker being second. After a race of half-a-mile over the quarter-of-a-mile course, for all under 5ft. 2in., in which Messrs. Warren and Law carried off the first and second prizes, we moved towards the centre of the enclosure, to see some races of 200 yards over 8 hurdles. The first of these, open only to the Cadets in the 4th Academy, was won by Mr. Hickes, who completely distanced his competitors by his neat way of taking the hurdles. Mr. Rawlinson gained the second prize. The next was open to all competitors, and was won by Mr. Longley, Mr. Temple being second; but having put his hand upon the last hurdle, Mr. Carey gained the second prize. There were two more races over the same course for the 2nd and 3rd Academies, the former being won by Messrs. Wyllie and Warren, the latter by Messrs. Lennox and Boothby; and then a hurdle-race of half a mile, over ten hurdles, in which the first prize fell to Mr. Ravenhill, after a splendid race between him and Mr. Longley.

A space was now roped round for cutting lead, &c. There were seven competitors, and after some bars of lead of 13 in. and 14 in. had been cut by all, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Temple, who severed a bar of lead of the astonishing thickness of two inches and a tenth; Mr. Ravenhill very nearly succeeded in cutting through a piece of the same thickness, and gained the second prize. The "Running High Jump" was next on the list; and in this the grace and activity of Messrs. Temple and Longley excited the astonishment of all the spectators—the former gentleman clearing a bar 5ft. 4in. high, and the latter, 5ft. 1in. The "Running Wide Jump" succeeded; and in this Mr. Temple was again first, as in the high jump; he jumped a distance of 17ft. 9in.; Mr. Ravenhill, second, jumping 17ft. 4in. In the leap with the pole, next on the list, Mr. Temple cleared the height of 8ft. 6in. In vaulting, Mr. Temple was also first; but he having already gained two prizes, the prize was left to Mr. Boothby: this gentleman vaulted 6ft. 4in. In putting the 24-lb. shot, Mr. Boothby accomplished 26ft. 10in.; but he and Mr. Temple (who was second) having won the appointed number of prizes before, the prize was awarded to Mr. T. Carey. To Mr. Temple, who was victorious in the greatest number of games, was awarded a silver bugle, to be similarly contested for in the next athletic games.

We then returned to the race-course, to see a race of a quarter of a mile, for all winners of prizes: it was won in good style by Mr. Edwards. This closed the Woolwich Games for this year; and the visitors, after seeing the prizes distributed in the fine hall of the Academy, left, apparently well satisfied with their afternoon's amusement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 29.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—St. Jerome.
TUESDAY, October 1.—Remigius. Pleasant shooting begins.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Sun rises 6h. 3m., sets 5h. 38m.
THURSDAY, 3.—Old St. Matthias.
FRIDAY, 4.—277th day of the year.
SATURDAY, 5.—Horace Walpole died, 1717.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1850.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. | M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. | M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. | M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. | M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. | M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. | M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. |
| h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. |
| 6 55 17 25 8 0 8 45 9 30 10 15 11 0 11 40 Tide 10 10 0 40 1 1 0 1 25 1 50 | 6 55 17 25 8 0 8 45 9 30 10 15 11 0 11 40 Tide 10 10 0 40 1 1 0 1 25 1 50 | 6 55 17 25 8 0 8 45 9 30 10 15 11 0 11 40 Tide 10 10 0 40 1 1 0 1 25 1 50 | 6 55 17 25 8 0 8 45 9 30 10 15 11 0 11 40 Tide 10 10 0 40 1 1 0 1 25 1 50 | 6 55 17 25 8 0 8 45 9 30 10 15 11 0 11 40 Tide 10 10 0 40 1 1 0 1 25 1 50 | 6 55 17 25 8 0 8 45 9 30 10 15 11 0 11 40 Tide 10 10 0 40 1 1 0 1 25 1 50 | 6 55 17 25 8 0 8 45 9 30 10 15 11 0 11 40 Tide 10 10 0 40 1 1 0 1 25 1 50 |

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

SPLENDID PRESENT TO SUBSCRIBERS

TO
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IN PREPARATION,
A MAGNIFICENT VIEW
OF
THE EXTERIOR OF THE VAST BUILDING

DESIGNED BY MR. PAXTON FOR
THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851.

This View will be Engraved in a very superior style, and printed on a large sheet of fine paper: it will be published at the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The Print will be given to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ALSO IN PREPARATION,
A SPLENDID VIEW
OF THE
INTERIOR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

* * Further particulars of these Prints, together with other Engravings in preparation connected with the Great Exhibition, will be duly announced.
189, Strand, September, 1850.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—TUESDAY, Oct. 1st.
Mr. PAUL BEDFORD'S BENEFIT, under the immediate patronage of Gen. Lord Viscount COMBERMERE, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c., and the Officers of the First and Second Life Guards; on which occasion (by permission) the MAGNIFICENT BAND will attend, and at different periods of the Evening, perform (on the stage) a variety of the most admired OPERAS, &c., arranged by and under the direction of Mr. WADDELL, Master of the Band, &c.
GREEN BUSHES.
BOMBASTES FUROSIO. JACK IN THE GREEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R S Y Richmond, Yorkshire, is thanked; we shall be glad to receive the report early
STUDENTS, Birmingham.—The University of London robes are made by Mr. Cox, 29, Southampton-street, not Ede, as stated last week. Mr. Cox designed all the robes belonging to that body, including the B.A. hood in question.
H L H (Henrietta) is thanked, though we cannot avail ourselves of the MS Tale
X Y Z—No, for the register on which his name would appear would not be complete and in force until 1st November.
ROCHESTER, Chatham, is thanked. The arch is not Norman, but early English
W M—In Hippopotamus the accent is on the third syllable
A B Z—The late Sir Richard Colt Hoare published a folio "History of Ancient and Modern Wiltshire." Mr. Britton's "Beauties of Wiltshire," 3 vols. 8vo., is very copious; and a variety of useful information of publications on Wilt, collected with exemplary industry, will be found in Mr. Britton's "Essay on Topographical Literature," of which only fifty copies were printed, in 1843, for the Wiltshire Topographical Society, formed for the excellent purpose of illustrating the very interesting history of the county.
M T R N, Athens, is thanked for the copy of the "General Night Signals," which require more space for illustration than we can devote to a subject of this class.
ZOLITIE, Alexandria, is thanked for the sketch, though it is too slight for the Engraver
J B, Maidstone.—We do not possess any further information upon the process
A SUBSCRIBER—A list of the societies may be had in Paternoster-row
GLASGOW—We do not participate in your faith in the late Sea-serpent stories
ITALIANO—Apply to Mr. Thomas, news-agent, Catherine-street, Strand
MUCH OBLIGED—Notes and Queries is not a newspaper: it is published weekly
J V, Chesapeake.—You refer to the remains of the great Druidical Temple at Avebury, in Wiltshire (discovered by John Aubrey, in 1649), which is thought by some antiquaries to be more ancient than Stonehenge, in the same locality. They consist of ponderous masses of granulated quartz or sandstone, named boulder-stones. See the Rev. Mr. Duke's "Druidical Temples of the County of Wilt," pp. 55–72
A YOUNG CHEMIST, High Holborn.—Apply at Messrs. Highley's, publisher, Fleet-street
A YOUNG LADY—"La Sonambule," and "Norma" are two operas, by Bellini
CONSTANTINE—The Carlist insurrection is recorded in books and pamphlets of the day
JANE CROW will, perhaps, favour us with the passage in question
H N G—The prize, we understand, is to be given by the London Society for the Protection of Young Females; office, 28, New Broad-street, where the particulars may be learned
P P, Dover.—Our Journal may be had from the commencement, in Numbers, Parts, or Volumes
T W A—We could not find room for the cricket score
P R B M, Dorchester.—H. M. S. *Fairy*, Captain Hewett, sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day in a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk, Nov 13, 1849
H S, Saffron Walden, is thanked for the illustrations
E F, Bradford.—At the North and South American Coffee-house. New York papers cannot generally be purchased singly in London
T G W—The old book in question is out of print
SYLVANUS—See White's "Natural History of Selborne," for some remarks on the growth of trees bearing upon your question
AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER, Folkestone.—Address 198, Strand
G T L, Chiswick, is thanked. The subject suggested is at all times interesting, but not adapted for a newspaper
ELLINOR C should address the application to the Lord Chamberlain
A SUBSCRIBER, Liverpool.—See the "Transactions of the Geological Society," for valuable contributions to the geology of India
J C, Bunsall.—The inscription upon the tomb of Louis Philippe at Weybridge states that his remains are deposited under the stone there until they are transferred to his native country. After the name and date is a cross, and "May he rest in peace"
TRIBOR, Caher.—The Number and Supplement are not chargeable separately
J K, Marylebone, should apply to the Police Magistrates of the district
N R R, Leicester.—Your coin is a Nuremberg counter, uninteresting and valueless
F. Holton—A William III. crown is worth from 5s to 10s
A W, Newport.—We cannot give opinions upon the stability of newly-formed companies
USED UP, Brighton.—The pensioners or Poor Brethren of the Charter-house are admissible at fifty years of age; and must be natives of Great Britain, and Protestants of the Church of England, preference being given to those who have experienced better days. They are presented by the governors in rotation. (See Low's very useful volume, "The Charities of London.")
WOOLWICH—Anthony's Double-action Patent Churn is described and engraved in No 423 of our Journal
SYLVANUS—For dimensions and ages of remarkable oaks, see Strutt's "Sylvia Britannica," or Loudon's "Arboretum." We shall be glad to receive the Sketch and details of the great oak in your neighbourhood
C E D—If a horse of course will pay tax) be put into a four-wheeled carriage, it does not matter whether the wheels be above or under thirty inches diameter; the tax will be the same. There appears to be no exemption for a private carriage with four wheels, and, therefore, the putting of the name would be immaterial

INQUIRER—Yes, the French law is so now, and it extends to real and personal, or, as the French term it, to immovable and moveable property
C A R—Any post-master will inform you
BARCAROLA—We do not understand
BOD-EDNYED—The flower of the sweet flag
LIZZY—? Castlebar
ELIZA, St Ives—Cayenne lozenges
J W W, Lowest—Thanks

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Pope.—Antiquities of Richborough.—Carrington's Poems.—Natal. By J. Christopher.—The Century Question.—Three Days in Paris.
Music.—The Waves.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

THE affairs of Hesse-Cassel have assumed a new aspect. The fugitive Elector has returned to his states, but not to his capital; and his unpopular servant, Herr Hassenpflug, still remains the nominal Minister. The Elector has proclaimed martial law, but has not enforced it; and the Minister has summoned the several functionaries of the Government to meet him at Wilhelmsbad, instead of at Cassel. The invitation has not been complied with. The people, who in this case comprise not merely the lower, but the middle and upper classes, remain quiet, but firm and united, and have not made a single movement which can be considered even by the Elector as a breach of the law or of the constitution. The army, also, avows its sympathy with the nation; and the opposing parties virtually resolve themselves into the Elector and Herr Hassenpflug on the one side, and the whole of the Hessians on the other. The determination of the Elector to persist in the unconstitutional policy which has brought him and his country into such a dilemma, looks so like madness, that the politicians of Germany, who are still willing to give him credit for sanity, believe that he is encouraged in his resistance by the Austrian Government. It is obvious, whatever may be the reason of his conduct, that the actual state of affairs cannot last. The Elector must either advance or recede. At present he has no more real power than the Roi d'Yvetot, or the Monarch of Dalkey.

CALIFORNIA continues to supply the world with gold, and with the records of astonishing adventure. The most important item of intelligence connected with it, which we derive from the last despatches from New York, is, that that State is at length admitted into the Union, upon the terms originally proposed in the compromise of Mr. Clay. California is, therefore, an independent state. Her immediate neighbours—New Mexico and Utah (the latter better known as the Deseret of the Mormons)—are acknowledged as "territories" of the United States. The question of slavery, as regards them both, has been left to the decision of the people; and, from the steps already taken in New Mexico, and the known feelings of the Mormons, who form the great majority in Utah, there can be little or no doubt that, when these two states acquire by immigration the requisite population of 60,000 souls, two free states will be added to the Union.

As regards the gold of this marvellous state, every successive packet confirms and strengthens the previous reports of its abundance. The last letters state that the surface of the mines has been merely "scratched," so that it would appear that all the treasures which have been gathered are but little more than the crumbs which have fallen from the groaning table of its plenty. San Francisco, the capital, having suffered so severely from fire, is being rebuilt of brick, quantities of which arrive from England, and find a ready sale. The security of life and property is much greater than might be expected in such a condition of society as exists in the land of gold; but every man is his own policeman, and relies more upon his own bowie-knife and revolver than upon the law. Many murders have taken place in the San Joaquin mines; all, or nearly all, of which have been traced to men of Spanish and Portuguese extraction. The Anglo-Saxon miners have, in consequence of these repeated acts of assassination, and of the impossibility of teaching these Celto-Iberians the impolicy—to use no more appropriate term—of resorting to the knife and the pistol on even the slightest occasions of quarrel, have resolved to clear California of all foreigners. Whether Englishmen are included under this term, is not very distinctly stated; but it is chiefly with the men of Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian blood that the Californians refuse to fraternise. The settlers and miners in one district have held a meeting *en masse*, and resolved that in fifteen days every foreigner shall be expelled, if he do not previously take his departure quietly; but a sub-committee, subsequently appointed, has been charged with the task of deciding what foreigners of English blood shall be allowed to remain. In the meantime, the overland route to California presents a remarkable scene. Large companies of immigrants for the gold mines travel by ox-teams across the prairies, feeding their cattle on the road, and living by the produce of the chase. Many of these companies are 500 or 1000 strong; and it is estimated that altogether the detachments now on their way to the gold regions number upwards of 100,000 persons, chiefly men and lads. The number of women is supposed to be scarcely one in a hundred. These travellers and their oxen have almost exhausted the game and the grass of the prairies; and fears are entertained in California that many thousands of them will perish ere they can reach their destination. Every available ox falls in due time a prey to the necessities of these wandering hordes. "There is scarcely a party," says a letter from California, "which has not been on short allowance. The road is said to be lined with dead animals, that have either perished from exhaustion, or have been slaughtered for food and partly consumed; and numbers of women and children are exposed to death from starvation, unless supplies be sent to them from the western side of the Sierra Nevada." In a short time, however, the route of the prairies will no longer be the favourite, as the Nicaragua route was to be opened for traffic on the 15th of September. Greytown, formerly known as San Juan de Nicaragua, the Atlantic port of this line, can be reached from Southampton by the West India mail-steamers in twenty-six days, and by the packets from New York in about a fourth of the time. We may, therefore, expect to receive, by the spring of next year, still more extraordinary accounts of the progress of the auriferous regions, and to hear of still larger and more wonderful lumps of treasure than any we have yet been informed of. Some people allege very gravely that the present age is unromantic. They surely cannot have read the stories that reach us from California.

A LIONESS FOR THE QUEEN.—Among the passengers by the *Madrid*, which arrived this week at Southampton by the Peninsular mail, was a fine young lioness, about a twelvemonth old, from Lisbon, and which has arrived in this country as a present from the Queen of Portugal to the Queen of England. The lioness was in a large cage on deck, and was so tame that its keeper used to go into the cage during the voyage to play and wrestle with the animal.

PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SESSION OF 1850.—It appears, by a parliamentary return printed on Tuesday, that the total number of private bills introduced into the House of Commons during the session of 1850 was 198, of which 23 were brought from the Lords. The number of private bills treated as opposed was 91, and unopposed 74. The total number of private bills which received the Royal assent was 145; of which, 35 related to railways; 16 to roads and bridges; 13 to waterworks; 7 to ports, piers, harbours, and docks; 2 to canals and navigation; 20 to paving, lighting, and improving markets; 1 to enclosures and drainage; and 23 miscellaneous. Every railway-bill, without a solitary exception, was opposed.

POSTSCRIPT.

TOWER OF LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—A large number of workmen are busily engaged in making extensive alterations and improvements in various parts of the Tower of London. The two lofty gun towers of the eastern and western extremities, facing Trinity-square, are being reconstructed on a new and patented plan, recommended by Government. The high walls near the water-side have been pulled down, and are to be rebuilt on a new principle, with gun-loop-holes. The interior of this ancient fortress is also undergoing a regular repair, under the superintendence of a military officer specially appointed for the purpose by his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—The Government contract for navy pork was taken on Thursday, at Somerset House, viz. Mr. G. Noel, 600 tierces, at £4 18s. 6d., for account of a Jersey store. This is the first contract for navy pork ever taken for Jersey account. M. Balheima, of Hamburg, 2000 tierces, at £5 per tierce; Messrs. Jones Brothers, 1000 tierces, at £5 2s. 6d. per tierce, for Dantzic account; Messrs. Nisbett, 500 tierces, at £5 2s. 8d. per tierce, for Irish account; Messrs. Allen and Anderson, 1400 tierces, at £5 3s. 10d. per tierce, one-half Irish account and one-half Hamburg account. Total, 5500 tierces. This contract is 10s. per tierce under last year.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The works suspended during the sittings of Parliament are now resumed, and are actively progressing. In the House of Lords the artists are engaged on the historical paintings remaining incomplete. In the new chamber of the Commons the alterations and acoustic improvements, found necessary at the trial sittings, are being effected. St. Stephen's Porch, the approach to the New House of Commons, is quite finished; it will be reached by a noble flight of steps, the entire breadth of which extends 50 feet into the body of Westminster Hall. On Thursday the restoration of the splendid roof and interior of Westminster Hall was commenced. A new entrance has been opened from the centre of the hall into the cloisters. The busses and statues in the interior of the Royal entrance, Victoria Tower, are complete, and it is expected that on the next occasion of her Majesty opening Parliament in person this entrance will be made use of.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The great inconvenience felt from the operation of the new press law, which requires that all articles inserted in the political journals shall be signed by the writers or contributors of them, has been strangely exemplified by the Government official paper, the *Moniteur*, being the first to violate that law, and that, too, while enforcing the necessity of its rigid execution. During the week it published an article which bore not the name of the writer, but simply "Communiqué." The journals of Thursday and Friday, therefore, were not backward in noticing this singular circumstance.

The Parliamentary Commission were said to have been closely engaged in their sittings this week with several subjects of the deepest interest to the nation. The Wiesbaden circular—the review at Versailles, with the copious refreshments given on that occasion, by Louis Philippe, to the soldiers—the agitated state of the southern departments—and the ardent desire of the friends of the President of the Republic to force him to a throne, were the topics of discussion. The views of Louis Napoleon, however, are believed to be strongly opposed to many of his warmest partisans, and that his ambition goes no further than a renewal of his present office for ten years; for it was only on Tuesday last that he was heard to declare, "Il n'y a plus de dynasties possible en France." The *Peuple*, Socialist Journal, has been suppressed for having made a fraudulent declaration on the subject of the caution money.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The *Kölnner Zeitung* contains a telegraphic message to the effect that on the 23d inst. the Danes proceeded to blockade the Eyder, and expelled from the river forty ships belonging to different nations.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

The only variation from the ordinary routine of Court life, during the past week, has been the assemblage of a Privy Council at her Majesty's Highland home, on Tuesday last, when nearly the whole of the Ministry were present.

Her Majesty has taken daily exercise with the Royal children, and continues, we rejoice to add, in excellent health. His Royal Highness Prince Albert goes out shooting daily, accompanied by the noblemen and gentlemen of the Royal suite.

Lord John Russell arrived at Balmoral on the 18th instant, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince. Sir Edwin Landseer has had the honour of enjoying the Royal hospitality during the past week.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Friday last, when the Prince took leave, on his return to the Continent.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Privy Council. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Baring, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 15th of October, until Thursday, the 14th of November. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen arrived at the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway on Saturday morning, from Aberfeldie, the residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. In the afternoon the Prince, attended by Sir George Couper, proceeded to the London-bridge terminus, and took his departure by the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, en route to the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset received a large circle of friends at dinner on Saturday, at their mansion in Park-lane. There were present his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Inverness, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, &c. In the evening the Duchess received a small party of the members of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy at present resident in London.

The Duke of Devonshire will receive a succession of distinguished friends at Lismore Castle until December. The noble Duke has lately expended a very large sum in the re-decoration of the principal apartments of this baronial seat.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador has left town *en congé* for Constantinople.

The Countess Reventlow and the Countess Hilda Reventlow have left town on a tour in Italy.

His Excellency Baron Brunnov has returned to Ashburnham House from St. Petersburg.

The Viscountess Seaham gave birth to a daughter on Monday last, and, with the infant, is going on very well.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE BISHOP OF MEATH.

The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Stopford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Meath, was first son of the Rev. Mr. Stopford, for many years minister of Glanworth, in the county of Cork, and grandson of Mr. James Stopford, Bishop of Cloyne. Prior to his elevation to the bishopric of Meath, Dr. Stopford held the valuable living of Caledon, and was Archdeacon of Armagh; he was consecrated Bishop of Meath in 1842; and made a Privy Councillor in Ireland in 1843. His Lordship died, after a short illness, on the 18th inst., at his Palace, Ardracran, near Navan, in the county of Meath. His remains were interred on the 21st inst. in the vaults of Ardracran church, where already lie a great number of his mitred predecessors.

LORD WILLIAM CLINTON.

His Lordship, brother of Lord Lincoln, and fourth son of the present Duke of Newcastle, by Georgiana Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, was born 13th January, 1815, and had consequently only attained his 36th year at the time of his lamented decease, which occurred at Athens (where his Lordship was serving as Attaché to the British Embassy) on the 3d instant.

Lord William Clinton, whose amiability and estimable character endeared him to his friends, was followed to the grave by the whole diplomatic body, and the English residents generally.

JOHN JARDINE, ESQ.

This gentleman, who was Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, was born in 1778. He was the only son of John Jardine, Esq., of Hull Side, for many years Professor of logic in the University of Glasgow. He himself completed his education at Balliol College, Oxford; and was called to the Scottish bar in 1799, where, for many years, he enjoyed a large and highly respectable practice. In politics he was a Liberal. Mr. Jardine was, in 1833, appointed Sheriff of the united counties of Ross and Cromarty; in which capacity he became, at the same time, one of the Commissioners of Northern Lights. Mr. Jardine married, in 1802, Janet, daughter of James Bruce, Esq., of Kinnaird, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, by whom he leaves two children. He died on the 21st inst., to the great and deserved regret of his family and very numerous friends.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—On Monday morning, the Rev. John Wilson, B.D., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, was unanimously elected President, in the room of the late Dr. Ingram. Mr. Wilson took a first class "In Literis Humanioribus," in Michaelmas Term, 1809. The living of Garsington, Oxon, is annexed to the headship.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. George Bellamy M.A., to Charles' Chapel, Plymouth, Devon, diocese Exeter; value £109; on the nomination of Miss Courtenay; Rev. W. Hawker, resigned. Rev. T. S. Bassett, Rector of Waltham, Lincolnshire, to be a Surrogate, dio. Lincoln.

VACANCIES.—The Bishopric of Meath, Ireland; pat., the Crown; value £4068; Right Hon. and Right Rev. E. Stopford, dec. Cainham V., Salop, dio. Lichfield; value £338, with residence; pat., representatives of the late V.; Rev. J. Mainwaring, dec. Bromborough P.C., co. and dio. Chester; value, £51; pats., Dean and Chapter of Chester; Rev. J. Mainwaring, dec. The Mastership of Glasgow High School; Assistant English Master. Wandsworth College School; Junior Assistant English and Latin Master.

SINECURE BENEFICES.—A return to Parliament was printed on Monday, containing a list of sinecure benefices in England and Wales, with the name of the patron and incumbent, and the annual value and population of each. It appears that there are 37 sinecure benefices, of which 18 are in the diocese of Norwich. The annual value of these benefices ranges from £10 to £1125. In some of the places there are no churches, and in others the churches are dilapidated. The population exceeds, in some places, 1000 souls.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of respect and esteem:—The Rev. H. C. Smalley, Incumbent of Bayswater Episcopal Chapel, from the congregation; the Rev. R. H. Killick, Vicar of Stratton, from the parishioners, and a second from the district visitors of the parish; the Rev. J. F. Amos, on his retirement from the Curacy of Childwall, near Liverpool, from a few of the principal inhabitants of Childwall and Little Woolton; the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, late Vicar of Urchfont, Wilts, from the parishioners; the Rev. James Adcock, late of Nettleham, Lincolnshire, from the parishioners.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.

On Tuesday a public meeting was held at the Angel, Islington, for the purpose of affording explanation of the principles of the Finsbury Freehold Land Society. Mr. D. Harris, who occupied the chair, observed that it must be apparent to all that the great obstruction to reform hitherto was the state of the county representation. The creation of votes in Yorkshire, suggested by Mr. Cobden, rescued that county from the hands of the Tories, and the instrument used there had been further carried out by Mr. James Taylor, of Birmingham, in the most satisfactory manner. The object of the society was to secure votes by the laying aside of 1s. per week, as preparatory to the removal of gross political abuses. By foregoing a pot of beer a day, any working man might secure the franchise, while at the same time he would acquire self-respect and the respect of his fellow-men. (Hear, hear.) In the divisions in the House of Commons, the county members were always found in opposition to popular measures. Of every measure intended to benefit the people, they were the bitterest opponents; and what right had the people to complain of this, having the power to remedy it, they neglected to do so? Let them not delay to join the society. By combined efforts the success of the cause would be placed beyond doubt, and the enemies of the people would be beaten to rise no more. (Cheers.)

Mr. Scott, the secretary, explained the principal rules of the society, which had, he observed, been formed by working men, and for working men. The committee contemplated that £40 would be the average sum necessary to obtain a vote. The subscription towards a freehold was 1s. per week, though more might be paid at once if convenient to the subscriber. The money was immediately paid into the bank by the treasurer. This land was apportioned by lot, in as equitable a manner as possible. In case of death, the widow, or other representative of the deceased, was entitled to draw the whole amount paid, with a deduction of a small proportion towards the working expenses. Members might, if they pleased, transfer their shares to other persons, without consulting the committee. In case of failure on the part of the bankers, the society was entitled by act of Parliament to 20s. in the pound before any of the other creditors could obtain a dividend. All disputes were to be referred to arbitration by five persons drawn by lot, and the decision of the arbitrators was to be final. If from any cause a member could not continue, or wished to suspend, his subscription, the committee had power to provide for such a case. These were some of the principal regulations of the society; and he thought they would all admit them to be fair and just. (Cheers.)

Mr. Beal observed that there were 159 county members sitting in Parliament, and so great was the influence exercised by aristocratic families, that in by far the larger number of instances no contest took place. In the boroughs, 20 members were returned by 10 small constituencies, with 2794 electors; 20 returned by 10 large constituencies, derived their authority from 182,209 electors; 16 were returned by 155,587 electors, and 329 by 158,772; and if the 20 returning two members with 214 electors, was to be taken as a sample of the division of popular will, the West Riding should return 336 members. The Freehold Land Society presented a most profitable field for investment, far superior to that presented by savings-banks. Freehold land bought in these societies had in many cases been resold at a premium of five, and in some cases even £10, per £25 share. (Hear, hear.) The freehold land movement would greatly accelerate the full concession of the people's rights. In the actual position of political parties, it would necessitate Whig measures of amelioration and reform. In a few years they would see such a change in members of Parliament that they would scarcely be able to recognise the species. He concluded by proposing a resolution declaratory of confidence in the society, and pledging the meeting to afford it cordial and practical support, which, after other gentlemen had addressed the meeting, was unanimously carried, and the proceedings terminated.

ELECTION OF CITY RECORDER.

A Special Court of Aldermen was held at two o'clock on Tuesday, for the purpose of electing a Recorder for the City of London, in the room of the late Mr. Law. The candidates for the office were reported to be the Hon. Mr. Stuart Wortley, Q.C., and M.P. for Bute; Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C.; Mr. Bullock, City Common Sergeant; Mr. Serjeant Merewether, City Clerk (who, in the course of the day, withdrew from the candidature); Mr. Gurney, Q.C., City Commissioner; and Mr. Bodkin, of the Old Bailey bar. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided.

The Court was attended by Aldermen Sir Chapman Marshall, Humphrey, Moon, Copeland, Challis, Sidney, Farebrother; Musgrove, Sir James Duke, Sir Peter Laurie, Wilson, Finnis, Gibbs, Hunter, Sir John Kelly, Laurence, and Carden.

Besides the Aldermen, there were in the body of the Court, Mr. Bullock, the Common Sergeant; Mr. Commissioner Gurney; Mr. Ryland, City Pleader; and several members of the Old Bailey bar.

The proceedings were carried on with closed doors, on the motion of Sir Peter Laurie.

At half-past four o'clock the Court was opened, and the public were admitted. The numbers were—

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Mr. Stuart Wortley | 13 |
| Mr. Commissioner Gurney .. . | 4 |
| Common Sergeant Bullock .. . | 1 |

Mr. Stuart Wortley was proposed by Mr. Alderman Farebrother, and seconded by Sir Peter Laurie; Mr. Commissioner Gurney was proposed by Mr. Alderman Humphrey, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Copeland; and Sir Chapman Marshall proposed the Common Sergeant, Mr. Bullock, who had no seconder.

The other candidates were not put in nomination.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—Michaelmas-day falling on a Sunday this year, the election of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing will take place on Saturday next. The Sheriffs elect, Alderman Carden and Mr. Hodgkinson, will be sworn in previous to the election, and afterwards commence their duties as sheriffs in the election of Lord Mayor, and their inauguration will take place on the following Monday. Mr. Alderman Hunter and Mr. Alderman Musgrove, who stand next in rotation, it is expected will be returned to the Court of Aldermen, when their election will fall upon Alderman Hunter.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when General Sir William M. Gomm, K.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

LLOYD'S.—A general meeting of the members of Lloyd's was held on Wednesday, in their rooms at the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of receiving the half-yearly report of the committee—Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair; who, after alluding to the decease of the late chairman, G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P., in a complimentary speech, proceeded to propose the following votes, which were unanimously passed:—The honorary silver medal to Captain David Cook, of the British barque *Sarah*, of Yarmouth, N.S., for his humane and intrepid conduct in saving the lives of the crew and passengers of the American ship *Caleb Grimshaw*, destroyed by fire in the Atlantic, Nov. 20, 1849; £5 5s. in aid of the subscriptions to two boats' crews who went off in a heavy gale of wind and saved the crew of the brig *Bravo*, of Newcastle, when that vessel was wrecked on the Bamfborough Sands, on the 31st of March last. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—A general meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, City; Mr. Charles Franks in the chair. It appeared that the bond debt due from the company amounted to £4500. The following gentlemen were unanimously appointed to form a committee to inspect the by-laws of the company:—Messrs. Gausen, Goldsmid, Claudius S. Hunter, Thomas Ponton, Poynder, Thornton, and Harrison. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS COMPANY.—The application of the Chartered Gas Company to the Lord Chancellor for an injunction to restrain the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company from laying their mains and pipes in contact with the plaintiffs', stands over till the 10th of October, the defendants undertaking, in the meantime, not to lay any pipes or mains in contact with those of the plaintiffs, nor to execute any other works to their damage.

MASONS' AND SCULPTORS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening a special meeting of the committee of management of the above institution was held at the Westminster Literary Institute, Great Smith-street, for general business, and to arrange for the first election of pensioners. The report of the society's progress was satisfactory, the funds being sufficiently available for commencing pensionary relief. The committee have met with the kindest support from many of the employers, who have liberally subscribed and signified further encouragement, provided a disposition is shown on the part of the operatives to support it: it is calculated that of the latter class there are about 4000 in London and suburbs, and above 26,000 in the United Kingdom. It was determined that two members should be elected on the pension fund, at 7s. each per week, on the 1st of October next. The report concluded by an earnest appeal to the trade for increased support to enable the committee to extend its benevolent objects.

EVENING CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN.—A public meeting took place on Tuesday evening at the St. Paul's School-room, Bermondsey, to promote the establishment of evening classes for young men in that populous parish: the Rev. C. Mackenzie presided. Mr. Bishop read the report of the committee for the last year, which stated that from 200 attendants on the classes the number had gradually increased to 700; and though in the last term it had fallen back to 550, this might be accounted for without implying that the movement was less popular or less appreciated. The committee had modified the standard of instruction below their original design, in order to supply in every neglected district the machinery of adult evening schools. During eight terms 74 classes had been open, and at these there had been an aggregate number of 25,000 attendances; hence the committee felt that there was enough not only to warrant the steps they had taken, but to justify the continuance of some expense. The balance-sheet exhibiting the outlays of seven terms showed that, though the classes were in a degree self-supporting, the expenditure had been three times the income; and an annual outlay of £200 or £300 beyond the young men's payments must still be looked for. No less than 108 lectures had been delivered by 38 lecturers, to attendances averaging 100 hearers; and 37 class teachers had devoted 920 evenings to conduct the classes, an amount of service which, if calculated by money, could not be purchased for less than £784. In Bermondsey there had been two classes last season for French and Hebrew; these had been attended by 85 pupils, the total number of attendances being 226. The receipts had been £22; the expenditure £36. The total receipts since the opening of the classes had been—from students' fees, £169; from subscriptions, £379. There had been paid to class teachers, £179; to clerks and attendants, £56; for advertisements, £49; printing and stationery, £80; lecturers' expenses, £11. The chairman said he presided at the request of the incumbent, the Rev. J. E. Armstrong, who was unavoidably absent. His experience as a schoolmaster in that district had convinced him of the necessity for organizing a system of instruction for young men. Though the system had been generally successful in the metropolis, he regretted to say that it had met with less encouragement in Bermondsey than elsewhere. Unless at least 20 pupils attended each class, the committee did not feel justified in continuing their labours. A number of young men enrolled themselves as members of the classes.

THE ALTERATIONS IN ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—A statement "on authority" has been published, to the effect that the only alterations contemplated in St. James's-park are those at present in actual progress of execution, viz. the enclosure of the Fore-court of the Palace, and the formation of an esplanade in the park, in connexion with a slight change in the boundary fence of the public garden on the one side, and of the Green-park on the other. The railing to enclose the palace, now, will extend about 70 feet in advance of the enclosure which subsisted previously to the erection of the new eastern front of the building. A portion of the ground within the present wooden hoarding will be restored to the park, inasmuch as two-thirds of the intended railing will occupy a line within the hoarding. As regards the fences which are now in progress of removal, the formation of the intended esplanade will give to the public on one side of these fences the ground taken from the other. The arrangements within them (that is, in the garden and in the Green-park) will suffer no change whatever. It is not intended to fill up any portion of the water, or to form any ornamental garden in St. James's-park; and the plan for the formation of such a garden never contemplated the exclusion of the public.

"GEMINI" IRON TWIN STEAMER.—On Tuesday, an experimental trip was made from Blackwall by the patent safety iron steamer *Gemini*, which is the first vessel that has been built and fitted up on the patent recently granted to Mr. Peter Bowrie, for improvements in the construction of double-hulled or twin vessels, and is intended to ply on the Thames. Her principal dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 140 feet; ditto on deck, 146 feet; breadth of each hull, 6½ feet; space between hulls, 8 feet; breadth on deck, 21 feet; depth from under side of deck to cabin floor, 6½ feet; draught of water, 2½ feet; tonnage of each hull, 27 84-94 tons, O.M. The hulls are chiefly constructed of iron, and are securely bound together side by side, with a space or canal between them. Thus joined, the hulls afford a great extent of deck room; and there is ample accommodation for the conveyance of from 800 to 1000 passengers. The cabins are four in number, and 30 feet long by 5½ wide each, and are fitted up in the most convenient and comfortable manner. In addition to this it is intended to increase the accommodation by the construction of a saloon forty feet long and twelve wide. A leading peculiarity of this vessel is that its keels and stems are not placed in the centre of the hulls, but are situated towards the inside of them, thereby diminishing that tendency of the water to gorge up between the hulls, which has been a great drawback to the success of twin steamers hitherto. She is also eminently adapted for the trade for which she is designed, by having each hull divided into five compartments by water-tight bulkheads, which in the case of accident will preserve her from sinking; and as the buoyant parts are at the extremities of her breadth, there will be comparatively little tendency to heel over when crowded with passengers. She was constructed and fitted out with her machinery by Messrs. Robinson and Russell, of the Millwall Iron-Works; and her two engines, which are on the oscillating principle, are of fifty horses' power collectively, the boilers being tubular. The experimental trip on Tuesday was made between Blackwall and the Lower Hope (a few miles below Gravesend). The vessel, with a party of upwards of 100 on board, left the Brunswick Pier at half-past twelve, and returned at half-past five, amidst loud cheering from a crowd of spectators. The trial made of her capacities appeared to give general satisfaction.

An old man eighty-two years of age, residing at Rotherhithe, was killed a few days ago, by accidentally falling down stairs, on his return to his lodgings, after a walk. Up to the time of his death he was in full possession of his faculties, and occasionally worked at the trade of a ship caulker.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis in the week ending Saturday last were 1374, of which 702 were males, and 672 were females. The deaths were 858—a result which, comparatively, must be considered as a favourable indication of the state of the public health. In the same week of 1846 there were 863 deaths; in that of 1847, 1169; in 1848, 1038; and, in the same week of 1849, there were 1981. The average of ten corresponding weeks, corrected for increase of population, is 1105; and the present return shows a decrease of 247 on the estimated weekly mortality. In last week seven deaths were registered from small-pox, and four of the sufferers were persons of 25 years and upwards. Of these, a seaman, brought from the *Dreadnought* hospital ship, aged 28 years, died in the Small-pox Hospital (which is now removed to the west sub-district of Islington) of "small-pox, confluent, unmodified (11 days' illness);" and a mail-driver, aged 27 years, brought from the Marylebone Workhouse, died also in the hospital of "small-pox, confluent, unmodified (12 days)." He had been vaccinated in youth, but had no cicatrix. A man died of the same disease in Henry-street, Marylebone, who is stated to have been vaccinated. Two fatal cases also occurred in the sub-district of Cripple-gate; in one of which, a woman of 28 years, who had not been vaccinated, died in child-bearing, after an attack of small-pox. Measles was fatal to 10 children, scarlatina to 30, and hooping-cough to 29. Of these three complaints, the two former exhibit less than the average mortality. Typhus was fatal to 38 persons. Intermittent fever, remittent fever, infantile fever, and rheumatic fever were each fatal in one case. In the corresponding weeks of four years (1846-9), the deaths from typhus were respectively 34, 111, 58, and 73. Diarrhoea and dysentery continue to decline; in the last four weeks the numbers have been successively 128, 85, 85, and 61. Cholera is returned in two cases: on the 13th September, at 6, Tarlington-street, Paddington, an omnibus conductor, aged 30, died of "spasmodic cholera (20 hours)." On the 19th September, at 25, Queen-square, the daughter of a drum-maker, aged 3 years, died of "cholera (2 days)." The deceased had been ill for nine months, suffering frequently from bilious headaches and disordered bowels. Last week 112 persons died of phthisis, or consumption, which approaches very near the weekly average number. From other diseases of the respiratory organs the deaths were 88, about the usual amount. The widow of a law clerk died in the Metropolitan Almshouses, Ball's-pond, at the advanced age of 100 years and eleven months.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; the mean of the whole week was 29.851 in. The daily temperature varied little during the week; it rose towards the end; the mean was 58.4°, which differs not much from the average of corresponding weeks of seven years. The wind blew from the north-east on the first four days; afterwards generally from the south-east.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT SEAFORD.

The operation of "blasting," or hurling by the explosion of gunpowder, an immense mass of chalk cliff from the heights at Seaford, down upon the beach, was effected on Thursday week (the 19th instant), with perfect success. The operations had been long announced, and, accordingly, a very large concourse of persons was attracted from all quarters to witness the scientific spectacle.

Seaford is a retired watering-place, situated close to the eastern extremity of a bay three miles in length, extending from Seaford Head to Newhaven Head. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and, before the Reform Act, returned members to Parliament. It boasts of Pitt and Canning in its roll of representatives. It is twelve miles from Brighton, and about five from Beachy Head. Close to the sea there is a Martello tower—the last westward; there is also a fort, which is under the care of a resident master-gunner.

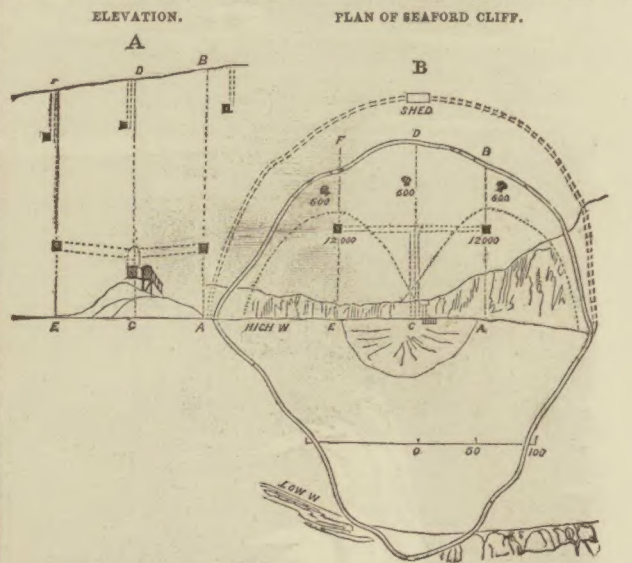
The Seaford Cliff is a high range of chalk (from 200 to 300 feet in height) extending almost from the village of Seaford to Beachy Head, between which and the headland off Newhaven is extended a straight line of shingly beach; along this the *debris* is carried by the tide setting from the eastward, and is deposited within the bay, thus tending to destroy the depth of water. To obviate this, the present experiments were undertaken, with a view to throw out into the sea such a mass of the cliff as shall cause a change in the direction of the

tidal current, and so carry the accumulating matter farther to sea into deeper water.

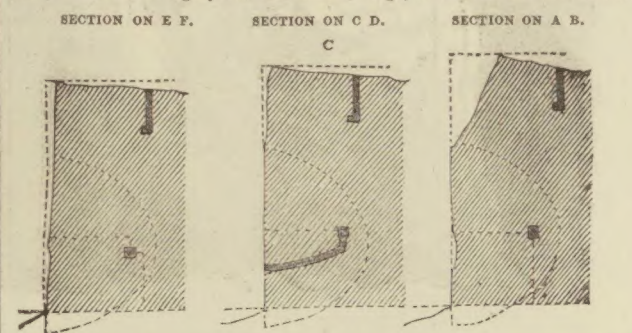
The operations were conducted by the Board of Ordnance, but the owners of land about Seaford contributed towards the expense. The works were begun about seven weeks ago, and there were fifty-five men of the Royal Sappers and Miners engaged upon them.

The preparations for the explosion have been already described in our Journal; but we shall repeat them briefly, by way of refresher.

The spot selected is not much above half a mile to the east of Seaford. The illustrations shew the several views of the shafts and galleries, to the extremities of which the chambers containing the gunpowder were added. In the face of the cliff, at 150 feet below the edge, a nearly horizontal gallery was cut into the chalk; and at right angles from this gallery, extending 52 feet to the right and 62 feet to the left, were corresponding galleries; the three being in the form of a capital T; at the extremities of which were the two chambers of



7 feet cubic form, containing 12,000 lb. of powder each. Sketches A and B shew these chambers and galleries. Two wires, respectively in connexion with two of Grove's batteries, of five pairs of plates each, completed the arrangements for exploding the enormous charges simultaneously. These two chambers of powder being placed at a distance of seventy feet from the front face of the cliff, were arranged to drive out by the explosion the under portions of the cliff, as shewn by the dotted curved lines in plan C; which, falling on the beach below, would form a mass upon which the superincumbent portions of chalk would fall, and so roll towards the sea. Upon the surface of the cliff, and at a distance of eighty-four feet from the edge, were sunk the three vertical



shafts, at the bottom of which were placed the chambers, containing each 600 lb. of powder, to be simultaneously ignited with the lower chambers; these chambers were connected by two wires each with a Smees' battery, containing twelve pairs of plates, placed in a small wooden shed erected very near the pits, about 180 feet from the edge of the cliff. The wires, to convey the electric fluid to each charge, were covered with tape and varnished or tarred over; the wires to the two lower charges in the chambers were, of course, carried over the top of the cliff.

The distance of the centre of the charge was about 70 feet above highwater-mark. The galleries were "tamped," that is, stopped up, with banks of sand, and chalk in bags and loose, to within 50 feet of the mouth, both branches being tamped up, and 20 feet down the large gallery. The tamping is, of course, important: the hole through which the charge of powder is deposited should offer more resistance to the force of the exploded powder than the solid earth, in order that the powder may not find vent through that entrance, but expend its power upon the earth to be cast up; and this may be the better accomplished where the firing is by voltaic battery, because there is only a thin wire to pass through the tamping for the purpose of ignition. These pits were tamped with chalk.

We now proceed to describe the incidents of Thursday. At an early hour, this ancient "Town and Port" was the scene of much bustle and anxiety; and about ten o'clock the roads from Newhaven station to Seaford were lined with an immense concourse of persons, hundreds of whom were from London, brought down by the first monster train of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, the engine being handsomely decorated with flags and bouquets. The railway-trains ran every half-hour during the day; and coaches, carriages, gigs, carts, and all kinds of vehicles, continued to pour into Seaford from Brighton, Lewes, Eastbourne, and, indeed, from every town and village for many miles round. By two o'clock a great crowd had assembled on Seaford Heights, and a dense mass of spectators also on the beach, a great number having taken their places under the cliff, to be as near as possible to the explosion. Numerous pleasure-boats and vessels were in the bay; H. M. war-steamer *Widgeon*, Captain Bullock commander, was crowded with spectators; and the weather being very fine, added much to the gaiety of the day. It is generally believed that from the cliff eastward, to the battery at East Blethington, westward of Seaford, there could not have been less than 10,000 spectators, including those on the water; beside which, a forest of spectators, amounting to some thousands, were to be seen on Newhaven Hill, three miles distant. Among the distinguished individuals and visitors present at Seaford were Major-General Sir J. Burgoyne, K.C.B. (Inspector of Fortifications, and who had the entire control of the works), Lord Fitzclarence, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Colonel Lewis, Brigade Major Walpole, Colonel Sandham, Colonel Landon, Colonel Hall, R.E., Colonel Houlstain, R.A., Colonel Baden, &c.; General Pasley, General Upton; Majors Harvey, Robinson, Burmester, Baines, De Salis (8th Hussars), &c.; Captains Frome, Moody, Simmons, Jarvis, Cragie, White, Lloyd, R.E., Gibb, Thompson, Williams; Lieutenants Ward, R.E., Crossman, Greatorex, Murray, Grantham, Gordon, Sygne, Lennox, Phillpotts, Whitehead, F. Phillips, R.N., &c.; also the Duke of Beaufort, Earl of Chichester, Viscount Gage, Lord A. Paget, Sir J. Rennie, Sir H. Shiffner, Mr. Wright, C.E., Mr. Laing (Chairman of the Directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company), Rev. T. Cooke, Rev. R. S. Drummond, Rev. G. L. Langdon, &c. Our Artist secured a boat, and thus obtained a near and excellent view of the stupendous fall of the cliff. The thousands on the shore and hills had a very imposing effect from the sea.

At three o'clock, the time announced, all eyes were directed to the signal flags; and a few minutes afterwards a bugle was sounded on the beach, and a flag was hoisted, by Sir J. Burgoyne, from the Martello tower, which was answered from the galvanic battery by Sergeant Wright, under direction of Captain Frome. A death-like silence prevailed amongst the multitude; and, in a few moments, the explosion from the two lower chambers thrust out the under portions of the cliff, the superincumbent weight of chalk fell upon the mass, and rolling towards the sea, carried with it the three smaller chambers, containing their charges of powder unexploded, causing deep fissures to be opened in the cliff as far back as the very foundation of the battery shed.

The shock, however, was scarcely felt in the bay; but those on the beach experienced a trembling motion of the ground for some distance, and which affected those nearest the cliff like a sudden contact with a highly charged electrical apparatus; it was much felt on the top of the hill, where persons were staggered by the shaking of the ground. In Seaford, nearly three-quarters of a mile off, glasses upon the table were shaken, and some bricks fell from a chimney. At Newhaven, a distance of three miles, the shock was sensibly felt. The shock was not remarkable, and there was but little report accompanying the explosion. As soon as the great engineering operation was observed to have been successful, there was loud cheering both by sea and land, which was answered from Seaford Heights by some of the Sappers and Miners, who were also evidently much delighted. A rush immediately took place, after the fall, and the spectators began to swarm on the immense mass of chalk; during which, one or two slips from the cliff took place, and a cloud of powdered chalk transformed the aspect of the spectators into that of millers.

The double lines in plan B show the extent of cliff thrown out, with a plan of the cavity formed; the double dotted lines show the extent of fissures caused. The whole of the surrounding property, to an immense extent, is possessed by Mr. Catt, a miller, whose interest for the welfare of Newhaven and its harbour has induced him to contribute most handsomely to the expenses of this undertaking.

A correspondent writes:—"I cannot, in remarking upon the destruction thus most unexpectedly caused to the three smaller chambers, but express a thankfulness to Providence, that, by this circumstance, the battery shed, with the officers in charge of it, and the lives of many surrounding spectators, were spared falling amongst the crushing masses, which must inevitably have taken place had a very little more force been exerted. The electricity of the two Grove's batteries, on igniting the powder in the larger chambers, caused an in-

THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT SEAFORD.



SEAFORD BAY AND CLIFF.

stantaneous disconnection of the Smee's battery, from the smaller chambers, the table on which they stood being jerked violently forward between two and three feet, upsetting the Smee's battery on the floor, and throwing out a quantity of acids from the others also; and thus so many lives were happily saved."

To prevent the possibility of accident in all future operations of a similar character, it would be desirable to have the battery house at a much greater distance from the point of explosion; for the great advantage attendant upon voltaic blasting is the power which the battery affords of transmitting a current of electricity, which at any given point, or at any given distance, shall ignite a fine platinum wire, and safely explode the gunpowder the instant the circuit is completed.

Soon after the explosion, the ground began to clear, and the people flocked into the town, where the day was kept as a general holiday. A party of officers partook of luncheon in marquees erected within the yard surrounding the fort—General Sir J. Burgoyne, K.C.B., occupied the chair—and the non-commissioned officers and privates afterwards dined together.

Our Artist experienced, during his visit, courteous attention from Captain Frome and Lieutenant Ward, R.E., &c.,

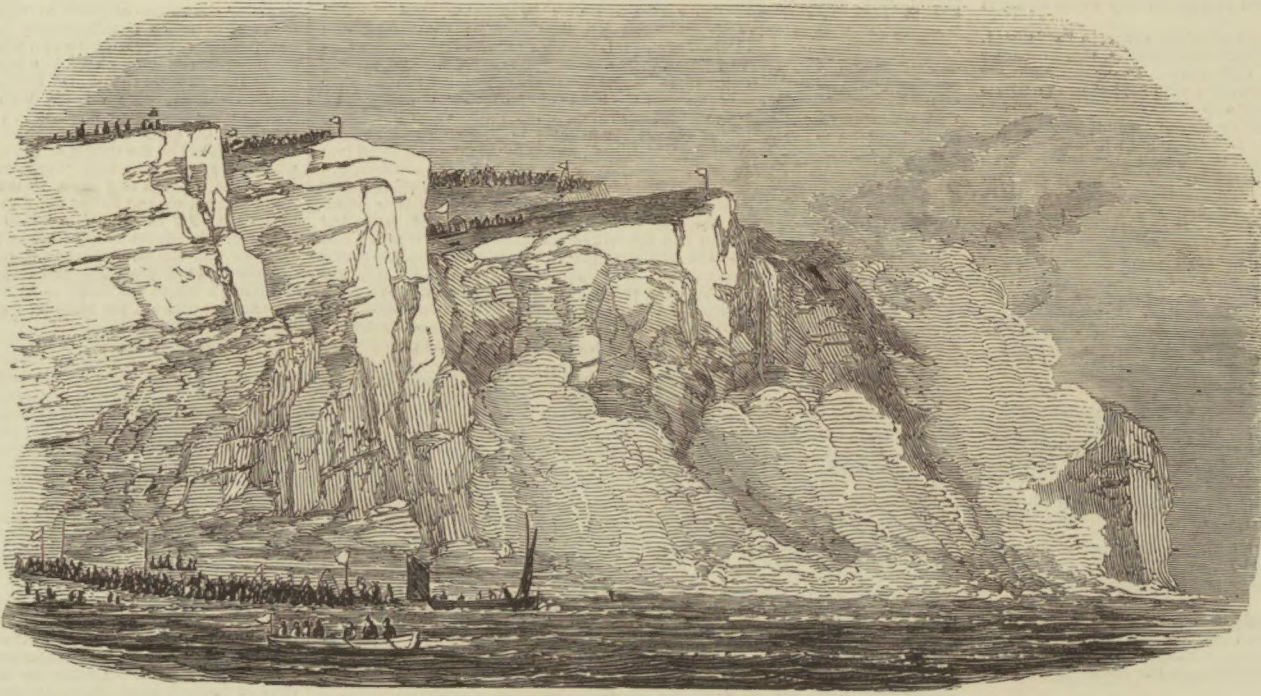
Three only of the five mines of 600 lb. each at the bottom of the shafts above the cliff were loaded, in consequence of the powder intended for that purpose only arriving at Seaford on Thursday.

The following was the mode of firing the batteries:—The connecting wires

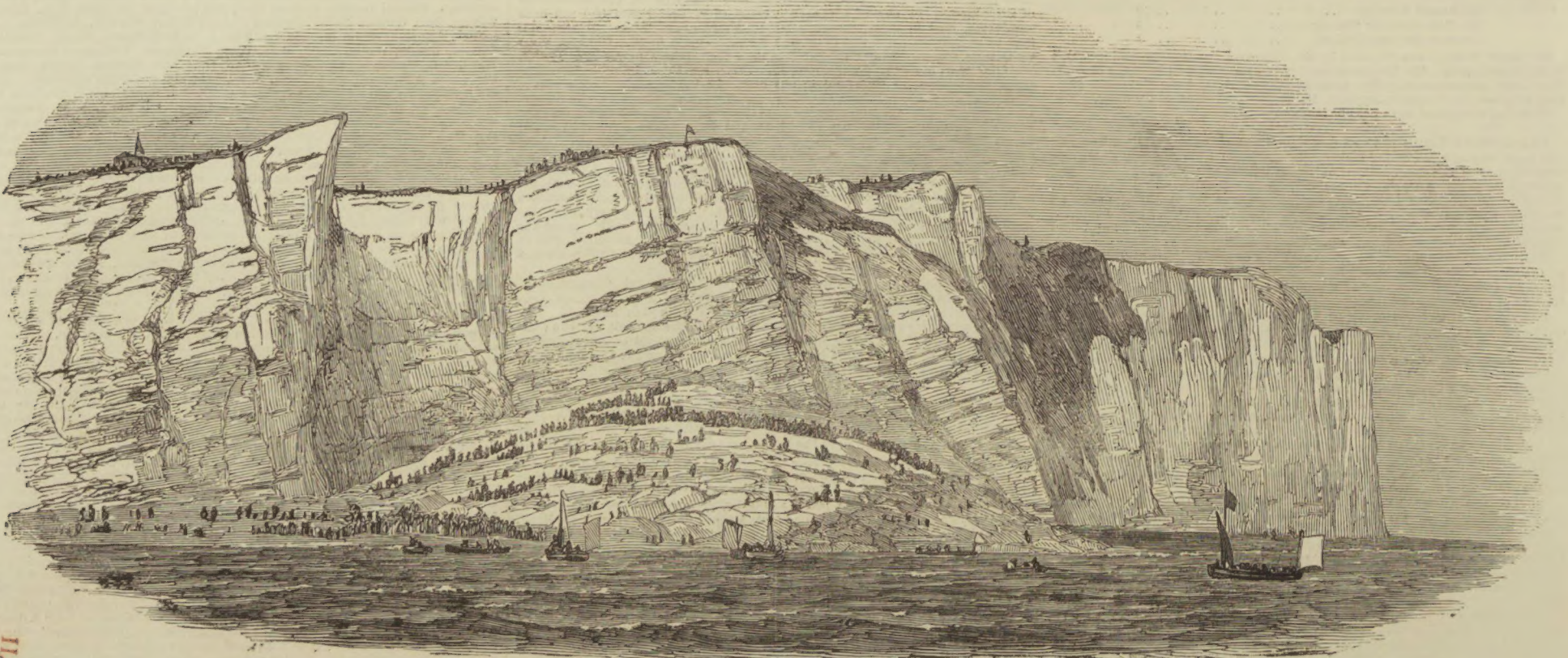
from the poles of each of the batteries were inserted in two cups of mercury, and the electric circuits were formed by dipping at the same instant one of the ends of the wire from each charge into cups of mercury, the other ends having been previously immersed in the other cups in connexion with the wires from the opposite poles of the batteries. The two batteries used were made by Mr. Woolvern, of Portsmouth, who was present at the explosion, and was of material assistance in charging the batteries, whilst the officers employed were testing and connecting the wires, an operation that was only just finished when the signal was given to fire.

The quantity of chalk displaced amounts to about 200,000 cubic yards, which, from the average specific gravity of several pieces of the chalk, equals about 380,000 tons. The distance the debris was propelled in front of the original line of cliff is rather more than 300 feet, extending upwards of 400 feet from the present face. The average breadth of the mound formed is about 360 feet, and its mean height about 50 feet.

It is feared the November gales will wash away much of the fall, if some early steps are not taken to secure the chalk from the tides, as already (Monday) several tons have been carried away by the sea. Many persons from Brighton, &c., visited the fall on Sunday, and eagerly sought for fossils—some obtaining pieces of the galvanic wire, flints, &c.—and enjoyed the beautiful and extensive sea and land views from the heights at Seaford.

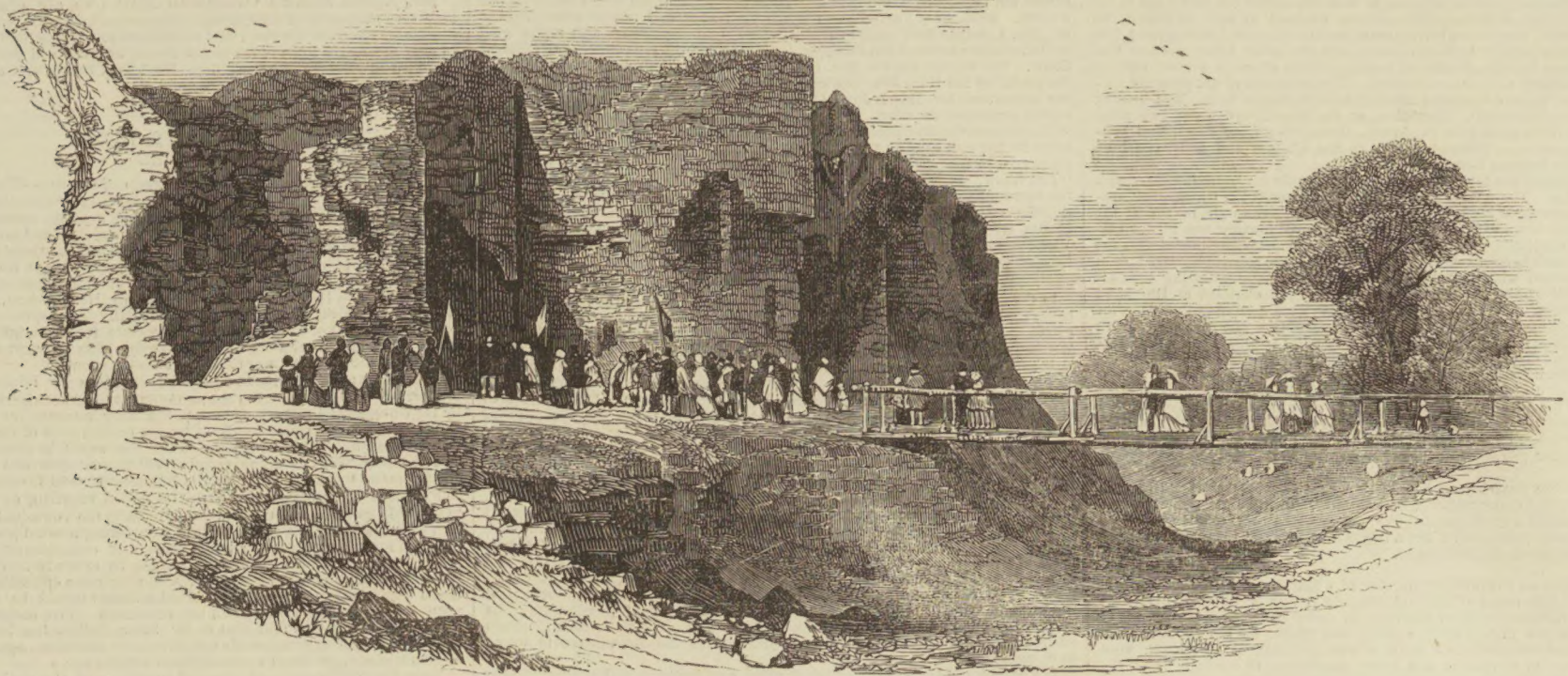


THE EXPLOSION.—CLIFF FALLING.



THE CLIFF AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

THE RHUDDLAN ROYAL EISTEDDOD.



RHUDDLAN CASTLE

(From our own Correspondent.) RHYL, Monday.
The transmission of Welsh music through the Eisteddvods, or Bardic Congresses, for many years, was based on the code of laws of Howel Dda, King of

Wales (914), and of Gruffyd-ap-Cynan, in the eleventh century, such enactments being rigidly observed. There is a record of an Eisteddvod in Cardigan Castle in 1107, at which musical prizes were awarded; and Rhys-ap-Gruffyd,

Prince of South Wales, had a meeting in the same locality in 1177. Whatever may have been the alleged persecutions and massacres of bards by Edward I., as several celebrated names have been handed down, it is clear that national



THE PROCESSION TO THE CASTLE.

minstrelsy was not extinguished. We find notices of great gatherings up to the period of the issuing of the Royal commissions by Henry VIII. and Queen

Elizabeth for Eisteddvods at Caerwys; and after the holding of these meetings by Royal warrant had ceased, there is no reason to doubt of the uninterrupted

chain of Eisteddvods up to 1743. In 1771, the records begin again at Corwen, St. Asaph, &c. In 1819 and 1823 there were Eisteddvods—in 1823, at Caernar-



THE EISTEDDVOD IN RHUDDLAN CASTLE.

von; in 1822 and 1826, at Brecon. In 1828, under the direction of Mr. Parry, there was an attempt to introduce at Denbigh music of other masters besides the Welsh composers, but it does not appear that Wales was sufficiently ripe for this innovation. Eisteddvods have been held at Abergegnny, Cardiff, &c., and there was one at Beaumaris in 1832, at which her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, invested the successful candidates with silver medals. The Abergegnny meeting of 1848 was under the patronage of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. When it was resolved to hold an Eisteddvod at Rhuddlan Castle, there were two opposite parties—the one desiring to confine the proceedings exclusively to Welsh music, and the other being anxious that Wales should have the opportunity of hearing works of every school, without distinction of country as to the composers. The advocates of art progress carried the day, and hence the present meeting with its double title. The locality has been judiciously selected. Rhuddlan, on the river Clwyd, about two miles from the sea, is three miles from St. Asaph, three miles from Rhyl, that fast-rising watering-place, a railroad-station on the Chester and Holyhead line. Steamers also ply between Liverpool and Rhyl.

Our Artist has depicted the exterior of Rhuddlan Castle from the St. Asaph side of the bridge. The western towers are shown, with the Union Jack suspended on the summit in honour of the Eisteddvod. The castle, or rather the ruins, is square in form, with six towers. The original founder was Prince Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, in 1202; but the interesting portion of history connected with the castle is not so much in reference to the battles prior to the reign of Edward I. as in the events connected with that monarch's residence therein, having kept his Christmas in 1281-82-83. In 1283 Queen Eleanor was confined at Rhuddlan Castle, a Princess. The statutes of Rhuddlan were passed in that year, for the administration of the government of the Principality. The *russe* of Eleanor's winter journey from Rhuddlan to Caernarvon, in order to secure the Welsh allegiance by the birth of a Prince of Wales, and the presentation of the Royal infant to the Chieftains with the words Eith Dych—by corruption Ich Dien (this is your man)—is, of course, well known. The Castle ruins cover about two acres and a half; and the lofty western walls, covered with moss and ivy, have a very picturesque aspect. Our Artist has engraved the portcullis at the south-eastern entrance. Over the ditch a wooden bridge has been erected for the visitors. Booths and tents for refreshments have been erected around the ancient moat on all sides.

The arrivals to-day have been numerous. A cheap special train from London brought down a great many visitors; and Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., have also contributed a good quota. The prices asked at Rhuddlan and Rhyl for rooms have been quite absurd, but a reaction has taken place, owing to the moderation of the hotel and innkeepers.

RHUDDLAN, Tuesday.

The first question on the opening morning of a festival is as to the weather. The appearance of the range of hills indicated either rain or extreme heat. At eight o'clock all threatening signs disappeared, and a warm sunny day was the destined dawn of the Eisteddvod. Activity was visible on the roads—pedestrians from various towns within a circle of twenty miles, of all classes, were making their way to Rhuddlan, and every description of carriage, from the four-horse barouche down to the humblest dog-cart, was put in requisition. The equestrians were divided into three classes—horses, mules, and donkeys; minstrels, as of old, with their harps slung on their backs, trudged on, with a heavy load but with a light heart. Omnibusses were loaded to a degree that indicated no existence of a cruelty to animals association; "frys" had their *vis-à-vis* crammed; and here and there were Irish cars equally well-freighted. From Rhyl and St. Asaph were the main streams of visitors. Pengwern, the ancient seat of Lord Mostyn, gave early presentment of Eisteddvod excitement. The spacious and picturesque park, from which an exquisite view of Rhuddlan Castle may be found, was studded with peasantry; and the rooks, astonished at the braying of a distant brass band, took leave to keep up an obligato accompaniment, which the players industriously emulated in their impromptu tonality. The music—we mean of the band—emanated from two friendly societies of St. Asaph, who, with banners indicative of the Samaritan nature of their union, wended through the wooded avenue to the grand entrance of Lord Mostyn's edifice. This was at nine o'clock, and the venerable Peer descended to the lawn, to receive the congratulations of the societies, whose hearty cheering proved his Lordship's popularity, and whose loyalty was also perfectly demonstrated by the aforesaid brass and percussion orchestra playing the National Anthem in divers keys, with unexpected modulations, more startling than critically correct. The village of Rhuddlan was in great commotion—every window had its occupant, and groups surrounded the antique houses, whilst walls were clustered thickly. At half-past nine the interior of the Castle was filling fast; but at ten o'clock, an announcement of the Rev. Mr. Wynne Edwards to invite the company present to join the procession, to escort the President into the Castle, caused an immediate rush to the exterior.

It is now the moment to refer to the decorations of the interior of the Castle, for the week's proceedings. The Castle-yard area, a space of 146 feet by 129 feet, was roofed over in three compartments with light timber framing, and an asphalted felt covering (waterproof), with three spacious ventilators, and lighted by thirty skylights. The form of the Hall is amphitheatrical. At the north wall was a raised gallery for reserved seats, and immediately below this gallery was the platform of the President (Lord Mostyn), with a chair of state in the centre, and two chairs to the right and left for the two Vice-Presidents, the Earl of Powis and Lord Viscount Fielding. Over this northern compartment were the Royal Arms in the centre, surmounted by the feathers and coronet of the Prince of Wales, with the motto "Ich dien." Below the Royal Arms, "God save the Queen" was inscribed in black letters; and above, in Welsh, "Duw Gadw'r Brennes." To the right and left of the north wall were suspended the arms of Lord Mostyn, Lord Dinorben, the Earl of Powis, Viscount Fielding, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne; Sir John Williams, Bart., of Bodolwyddan; Hon. Mr. Rowley, Dowager Lady Erskine, Mrs. Lloyd, of Cefn; and John Heaton, Esq., of Plas Heaton, near St. Asaph. All these arms, with their respective mottoes, were painted by Mr. Atkins, the conductor, who, to his accomplishments as a musician, super-adds those of a painter; and who with truly artistic enthusiasm supplied these well-decorated specimens of heraldic art, ten feet by twelve each coat of arms, at his own expense. On the Eagle Tower the Royal standard was suspended. Sir W. W. Wynne, by the way, from his seat, gave his collection of flags and banners for the meeting. The orchestra was erected a few feet from the south wall, of the triangular form, Chipp's large drums being on the summit. From the roof over the "roof-tree," or main central beam, were suspended the coat of arms of W. Shipley Conwy, Esq., of Bodolwyddan, the constable of the Castle. Under these arms was the motto, "Y Gwr a Bea'r Nenben," which, to use the Saxon term, may be rendered thus:—"The Owner of the Roof-Tree" (the beam next to the sky). Over the orchestra was the motto, "Gorsedd Gwynedd" (North Wales Bardic Meeting). To the left of the President's chair (the eastern wall) were suspended six portraits (oil paintings) of celebrated bards, the property of John Williams, Esq., the chairman of the committee. These bards were Owain Myrddin, the farrier of Thames-street, the founder of the London Gwyneddigion Society, and collector of the "Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales," who ruined himself by the publication; Gwyon Peris, Dewi Wyn, Davydd Dda, famed bards; Tomas y Nant, commonly called the Cambrian Shakespeare, a writer of dramatic interludes; and Dic Aberdaron, a distinguished linguist, a self-taught man, who knew some sixteen languages. Over these paintings was the motto, "Cymru fu, Cymru fydd" (Wales that was, and e'er shall be). Below was the motto, "Oes y byd e'r caith Cymraeg" (May the Welsh tongue flourish for ever). On the western wall were the mottoes, "Y Gwir Yn erbyn y Byd," and "Tra Mor tra Brython" (the latter signifying "So long as the ocean exists, so long will Britons be;" and the former, "Truth against the world." At the north-western angle of the hall were the mottoes "A Fynno duw derfid" and "Asere lan discel ei plerchen" ("Whatever God pleases, let it be done"—"Everybody is safe, with a clear conscience"). The western and eastern walls had raised platforms for reserved seats. In the centre of the hall was an open pit or space, for standing room, like the pits in the German theatres. Below the President's chair was a table for the accommodation of the three honorary secretaries (the Rev. T. Wynne Edwards, the Rev. Annerin Lodge, and the Rev. E. J. Lloyd), Meiric Idris, Bard of the Eisteddvod; and the Welsh and English journalists. Before this table were exhibited the samples of arts and manufactures to be contended for. The lighting of the hall at night was from chandeliers, with the patent diamond light.

About half-past ten the Welsh harpers struck up the air "Morfa Rhuddlan," as the President's procession entered the arena. His Lordship was met at his residence by the committee, and mounted his horse, supported by the constable of Rhuddlan Castle and Sir W. W. Wynne on horseback. The friendly societies joined the cortege. Shortly after eleven, the President took his seat in the hall, amidst prolonged cheering. The members of the Committee wore silver leeks, and many ladies had the Welsh hats. Proclamations having been made in Welsh and in English of the opening of the Eisteddvod, and by sound of trumpet, the President rose to address the assemblage, expressing his inability to do justice to the post of honour; he hoped that the gathering might produce a yet more and inglorious Milton, or create a genius like that of his talented friend, Gibson, the sculptor. On the scenes of the Castle he would not enter—they now enjoyed the blessings of British institutions and the patronage of a gracious Queen, who had permitted the Prince of Wales's name to be enrolled; and he trusted that the spirit of loyalty would be preserved, and that the Welsh language, which was the tongue of our first fathers, would always be retained. His Lordship's address was much cheered. Joseph Williams, Esq., M.P., then called on the bards, and Idris Frechan, Eos Iân, Absalom Roberts, Cyhelyn Môn, Gwyllyn Bethesda, and Iwan Ionaw delivered poetic addresses, congratulatory of the objects of the meeting. Mr. John Jones, of London, the architect of the hall, whose bardic name is Talhaiarn, next addressed the meeting with much eloquence, complimentary to the Royal patrons, and to the President as the lineal descendant of the ancient Welsh princes. He referred to the decay of the Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, and contended that the position of the Welsh, albeit a conquered nation, was far preferable, preserving as they did the language they spoke 1200 years ago. Mr. Jones, after divers interesting references to the locality, cordially welcomed the English visitors, and quoted a poem of Mrs. Hemans, concluding with a powerful peroration. The band then struck up the spirited March, written by Mr. Chipp, of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra, for the occasion. The subject is based on the Welsh air, "The rising of the lark," opening with a movement *maestoso*, and with a nicely-arranged *trio moderato*. It was encored. After the March, the Dean of Bangor addressed the assemblage at great length, in a liberal and enlightened discourse. Without excluding nationality, the Dean argued in behalf of the progress exhibited in this age in the fine arts and education generally, illustrating his themes by witty and appropriate quotations. He spoke in

favour of the Choral Societies, as opening to the Welsh the knowledge of the works of the greatest masters. The learned Dean was listened to with some impatience by the Welsh "purists," and was replied to with immense energy by the Rev. Hicks Owen, who was for everything Welsh and against everything English. This exhibition of nationality, or of antipathy, found responsive echoes in some portions of the auditory, but the disposition of the majority was evidently not antagonistic, but social. The adjudication of the prizes began at one o'clock. Nine out of twenty-eight prizes for poetry and essays were disposed of. No. 1, for the best poem in Welsh on the "Resurrection," £25 and a gold medal, was the event of the morning, as it involved the possession of the Bardic Chair. The winner was the Rev. Evan Evans, who was then duly invested with the medal by the Hon. Mrs. Rowley, and conducted to the chair by the Bards of the Eisteddvod, Mr. Morris Jones (Meiric Idris) and Mr. John Jones (Talhaiarn), amidst prolonged cheering. For the second best composition, the Rev. W. C. Williams received the premium of £5. Mr. T. Parry, of Anglesea, won the prize for the best English poem on "Rhuddlan Castle." Mr. Hughes, of Manchester, won the prize for the best set of "Penillion," to the Welsh air called "Pen Rhaw," in honour of the Prince of Wales. Prizes were also awarded for the best summary of the "History of Wales;" for the best essay on the "Cultivation of Upland and the Management of Stock;" for a poem to the "Memory of Mrs. Hemans," &c. After votes of thanks and cheers for the President, the Vice-President, the Earl of Powis, for Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and for the Constable of the Castle, the proceedings terminated.

THE DINNER.

In the evening nearly 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner in the hall, the tables being arranged behind the orchestra. Lord Mostyn was in the chair, supported by the Earl of Powis, General Love Parry, the Dean of Bangor, Archdeacon Williams, of Cardigan; Hon. E. M. Mostyn, M.P.; Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., M.P.; Sir Stephen R. Glynn, Bart.; E. L. Richards, Esq., County Court Judge; Hon. R. T. Rowley, W. Shipley Conwy, Esq., the Honorary Secretaries, &c. There were many excellent speeches, the tendency of the leading addresses being evidently to promote the progress of education in Wales, and the removal of the barriers of prejudice under the guise of nationality.

A "miscellaneous concert" had been announced for the evening; but, owing to some misunderstanding, there were only some glee singers, and much discontent was expressed by those who had paid to hear an organized programme.

Mr. Ellis Roberts, harper to the Prince of Wales, was the winner, yesterday, of prize 33, for the best arrangement and execution of "Pen Rhaw," proposed by the Dowager Lady Erskine. The medal is valued at £8 10s. There were eleven competitors, amongst whom was a clever and promising boy, of eleven years of age. There could be no doubt as to the justice of the award, the harmonies of Mr. Ellis Roberts being so far superior to those of the other candidates. Yesterday and this day have been fully occupied in the adjudication of the prizes. We will give a list of the winners in our next publication. The oratory of Archdeacon Williams and of the Rev. D. Jones, and Penillion singing, were also included in the day's proceedings, the attendances to which have been large.

The second and last grand concert of vocal and instrumental music will take place this evening (Thursday); to-morrow degrees will be conferred, and Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," will be performed. The grand ball in the Castle to-morrow night will terminate this interesting Eisteddvod.

RHUDDLAN, Thursday.

The first concert took place last night, the attendance being considered very good by the committee. Mr. Edmund Chipp was the leader of the orchestra of 26 players, principally members of her Majesty's private band and the Royal Italian Opera. Beethoven's "Fidelio" overture, and Weber's "Oberon," were played; and Mr. Chipp's March ended the first part, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" the second part. Miss Lucombe and Mr. Sims Reeves made the deepest impression in the duo from Donizetti's "Lucia." "By the lone tomb," which was encored rapturously. It was evident that the accomplished soprano and the popular tenor had touched the hearts of the Cambrians. Miss M. Williams was encored in Macfarren's ballad, "She shines before me like a star," her singing of which was charming. Mr. Sims Reeves electrified the auditory by the "Death of Nelson." On the *encore* he gave Balfe's ballad, "In this arm-chair." Mr. William Rea played Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brillant" in B, and Thalberg's "Masaniello" fantasia, with the most consummate skill. Such executive talent must make its way. Mr. Williams performed on the clarinet a fantasia on "Hope told a flattering tale," with the most astonishing facility and delicious purity of tone. And Mr. Ellis Roberts's execution of the Welsh air, "Llwyn Cwm," with variations, was masterly. Miss Harriett Chipp and Mr. Machin sang solos, with the applause of the assembly. A Bardic overture, composed by Mr. Williams, introducing various Welsh airs, was also executed by the band. A heavy shower of rain coming down whilst Miss Lucombe was singing "Within a mile of Edinboro' town," a precipitate retreat of the company took place, and Sir H. R. Bishop's glee, "Blow gentle gales," was omitted.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT THE CASTLE.

RHUDDLAN, Four P.M., Thursday.

I regret to state that a fearful accident, but without any disastrous consequences, took place this morning at the Castle. The proceedings began at the usual hour (eleven o'clock), and it was during the contest for the prize to the best female performer on the triple harp that the accident occurred. About half-past one o'clock, the audience in the hall, which was crammed to excess, was startled by the sudden sinking of the central compartment of the gallery for reserved seats, behind the President's platform, at the north wall. This raised gallery was filled with ladies principally, and the height of the fall must have varied from twenty-five to fifteen feet. The uprights of the platform gave way. The disappearance of about 200 persons, in this manner, created an universal cry of horror; but the ladies themselves, who thus sank, were heroic enough to suppress all screams. The persons injured were—Mrs. Dawson, of Gromant, and Mrs. Thompson, broken legs; Lady Johnson, ankle sprained; Miss L'Estrange, hurt by her comb going into her head; Miss Heaton, of Plas Heaton, much bruised; and a gentleman with a fractured leg. Mr. Lodge, of Rhyl, surgeon, Dr. Owen, and Dr. R. Stubbs, of St. Asaph, were present, and rendered every aid. Lord Mostyn had a narrow escape, a portion of the platform on which his chair stood giving way. His Lordship was pulled into the place where the reporters and secretaries were sitting. After a little delay, the hall was cleared, and the committee met to deliberate. Neither the architect (Mr. John Jones, Talhaiarn) nor the contractor were present; but a serious responsibility falls on them, for the weakness of the timbers. It was Miss Lovett, a child of thirteen, who was playing at the time for the prize. The ladies and gentlemen were all huddled on the ground in one confused heap, just under the Royal arms with the motto of "God save the Queen."

Great gloom has been thrown over the meeting by this accident; but the committee have decided to give the concert to-night, and not to interrupt the order of the festival. The following address has been issued by the committee:—"The committee beg to acquaint the public, that, in consequence of a part of the benches in the centre compartment having given way this morning, the centre area of the Castle will be furnished with comfortable seats, and appropriated to the audience; and that the proceedings of the Eisteddvod—the concert, oratorio, and ball—will be carried into effect as published, no serious consequences having ensued from the accident."

The contractors were Messrs. Evans, of Bangor. If the entire gallery had given way about 900 people in the reserved seats would have been exposed to peril. The excitement, both at the exterior and in the interior was prodigious. On the road to Rhyl and St. Asaph expresses were seen; groups were collected around the Castle entrances. The shock at the moment of the falling in of the compartment may be conceived. The heroism of the sufferers is beyond all eulogium.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The reproduction of Mr. Charles Whitehead's drama of "The Cavalier," on Friday week, was distinguished by a remarkably favourable reception. Mr. George Bennett supported the character of the irritable hero, and with so much force as to command the most vehement applause. There are in this play some powerful writing, several striking situations, and many strong stage effects, calculated to render it popular. When first produced (under Mr. Morris's management, at the Haymarket), it was, however, unsuccessful, owing to the author having in the catastrophe attempted an unhappy surprise, which is now changed for a solution in accordance with the expectation naturally excited by the previous action. Still the conclusion is incomplete; and, indeed, as a whole the drama is far from being first-rate. There is, for instance, a want of motive for *Hargrave's* perpetual passion, suspicion, and jealousy; and an absence of idealism in the theme, which is displeasing to a refined taste. The characterisation, moreover, is exceedingly feeble. But there are some occasional sentiments that grace the dialogue, and conciliate the gentler feelings, which, for the most part, are outraged in its general tenor. The house was well attended.

STRAND.

A two-act drama, entitled "Alvarez; or, the Heart-Wreck," was produced on Monday: it is by Mr. Talfourd, and works up the old materials of abduction and retribution, with some wild force of passion and situation, and considerable humour in the more comic portions of the dialogue. Mr. Johnstone was the avenging hero—a wronged husband, who wreaks his wrecked heart's bitterness on the heartless seducer. The latter pursues his vicious career with an indomitable energy seldom witnessed even on the stage.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.—The theatre is undergoing the various changes necessary for the opening of these musical *réunions*. The four circles of private boxes are being arranged as stalls, and the pit and stage will form one extensive area. The hangings are to be of genarum-coloured satin, trimmed with gold lace. More than 150 artisans are employed in effecting the several improvements. Herr Marschner, the author of "Der Vampyr," and the great Spohr, are busy upon new works composed expressly for these concerts.

Mr. Bourcicault has written a letter to the *Sunday Times*, denying that he has any claim to the authorship of the Haymarket "Girald," though appointed director of the rehearsals during Mr. Webster's absence.

On Saturday last, Mr. Kean and Mr. Keeley had a meeting with the company engaged by them for the Princess' Theatre. It consists, in addition

to themselves, of Messrs. Wigan, Ryder, Addison, Wynn, C. Fisher, Lloyd, Bolton, George Cooke, Meadows, Harley, Flexmore, Cornick, and Edmunds, with Mrs. Wigan, the Misses Summers, Cushnie, Phillips, and Mlle. Aurioi. Mr. George Ellis is stage-manager. To-night the theatre will open with Shakespeare's play of "Twelfth Night," in which, of course, *Viola* will be played by Mrs. Kean.

Mr. Albert Smith's OVERLAND MAIL (we are glad to learn) has been very successful at Scarborough, Harrogate, and Leeds. At Leicester the theatre was filled to the roof; and at Bedford and Huddersfield the success was equally great. In some of the larger towns, as York and Derby, Mr. Smith has given his entertainment twice a day. Next week he will visit the principal towns in Hampshire, and on the southern coast.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MASONIC BANQUET TO THE LORD MAYOR.—The Lord Mayor having accepted the invitation of the freemasons of Southwold to a banquet on Monday, the 23rd instant, the Mayor convened a public meeting of the inhabitants on the 17th instant, to adopt measures for giving his Lordship a due reception. The Lord Mayor and Sheriff Nicoll reached Southwold at four o'clock, and proceeded at once to Hill House, the residence of Capt. Ellis, who had made preparations on the most liberal scale for the entertainment of his Lordship and the Sheriff. His Lordship was accompanied by Mr. Starling, Mr. Cox, and his Lordship's chaplain, the Rev. Charles Marshall. A complimentary address was presented to the Lord Mayor by the corporate functionaries of Southwold, to which his Lordship returned a suitable reply. The banquet took place in the Town-hall, and the town was illuminated in the evening.

HOLYHEAD MAIL SERVICE.—The *Prince of Wales* steamer, the property of the City of Dublin Steam Company, has been surveyed at Liverpool by the Government Inspector, as a preparatory measure, in the event of her being required, in case of accident, for the performance of the mail packet service between Holyhead and Dublin, when she would be used as an extra boat. The *Prince of Wales* is a fine vessel of 400 tons burthen and 200 horse-power, and is now on the station between the Menai-bridge and Liverpool.

PEEL MONUMENT IN BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting of the subscribers to this object was held at the committee-room in the Town-hall, at Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of considering in what manner the amount collected for the purpose of raising something commemorative of the public worth of the late Sir Robert Peel, should be expended. The Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke occupied the chair; and, after some discussion, it was resolved that a bronze statue (value two thousand guineas) should be erected, the committee being deputed to carry out this resolution. Five designs have been sent in, but it is understood that that of Mr. Peter Hollins has been selected. Mr. Hollins has acquired considerable celebrity in his profession, especially for his bust of Mendelssohn, produced about eighteen months ago.

THE COAL TRADE.—A general meeting of the coal trade was held at Newcastle last week, when a report was read of considerable interest to the metropolis. It states that the present prices of coals in the London market are upwards of 2s. per ton less than at the corresponding period of last year, a circumstance mentioned to show that, without the concurrence of all parties concerned in the trade, no scheme for the maintenance of prices generally remunerative could prove successful. The report then intimates that the preliminary step had been taken of ascertaining the practicability of such a concurrence or arrangement with the whole of the first-class collieries. It then goes on to say:—"It appears impracticable to work a regulation efficiently without an apportionment of quantity to each colliery, experience having sufficiently shown that, in an arrangement of prices only, there arises a competition for quantity which precludes those prices being realised. But, while the quantity of each colliery is proposed to be fixed, it is intended to supersede the old plan of issues, and to estimate beforehand the several quantities to be vended in each month of the year. In fixing the respective monthly quantities for household coals, recourse has been had to the experience of the past, and to the opinions of the coal-factors as officially communicated to the trade. Prices being the main object of a regulation, it is proposed immediately to make an advance of 2s. per chaldron. The arrangement is to include all descriptions of coal, as well for gas, coke, manufacturing, and steam, and for household purposes; but the owners of gas, coking, and manufacturing, and steam collieries are to fix, by consultation amongst themselves, the distribution of their monthly quantities, inasmuch as the demand for such coals is governed by a difference of circumstances, which prevents their being ranked, in this respect, along with household coals." A series of rules and regulations are then submitted, by which the following collieries are to have a vend of 495,000 chaldrons yearly, to be divided amongst them: Lord Londonderry, Lord Durham, Hetton, South Hetton, Haswell; and the vend of household coal is to be distributed over the several months in the year in the following manner:—

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| January | 6 per cent. | August | 10 per cent. |
| February | 7 ditto | September | 10 ditto |
| March | 8 ditto | October | 10 ditto |
| April | 8 ditto | November | 9 ditto |
| May | 8 ditto | December | 8 ditto |
| June | 8 ditto | | |
| July | 8 ditto | | 100 |

The gas, coking, and manufacturing, and the steam collieries, are to arrange their respective monthly vends. There are several other regulations, but they are of a minor character, except one which requires that no overweight be allowed in the sale of coals, and no allowance made to captains, except as agreed upon; and another, that all collieries make monthly returns of the coals vended to the London market. An inspector is to be appointed to ascertain that overweight is not given. This stringent report was adopted, and from the 18th instant the price of coals was advanced 2s. per chaldron.

EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday, a serious accident, which, but for the most providential circumstances, might have resulted in a lamentable loss of human life, occurred at the Gun-Barrel Proof House in Birmingham. The proof house is established by act of Parliament, for the purpose of testing the quality and safety of all description of gun-barrels previous to their being admitted into military stores, or issued generally for public use. Some hundreds of thousands pass through this ordeal in the course of a year. The extreme danger of the work here performed may be judged of by its nature, and by the terrific reports of over-charged barrels to which the inhabitants of Birmingham are accustomed to listen every hour of the day. The facts connected with the explosion, so far as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follow:—Shortly before eight o'clock in the morning, a loud and terrific noise was heard to proceed from the back part of the premises, and at the same time the inner yard was darkened by dense clouds of smoke and dust. It was soon ascertained that an explosion had occurred in the room in which barrels are loaded previous to their being fired. The roof was blown off, and the outer walls completely destroyed. At the moment the accident occurred, the only two men employed in the process of loading were John Derry and John Palmer, both of whom—as soon as the rubbish and materials by which they were covered or surrounded could be removed—were extricated from the demolished building. They were both dreadfully burnt, and much hurt—Derry, it is feared, fatally; his apparent torture and screams are described as agonizing. The men were both conveyed to the General Hospital, and every attention was promptly paid to them. Just previous to the occurrence of the accident the proof-master was in the room, and having loaded several barrels, gave them to Derry and Palmer to "ram." Had he remained in the building half a minute longer, he must unquestionably have been reckoned among the sufferers. How the men inside the building escaped instant death, appears to be miraculous. How the explosion was caused is as yet a matter of speculation, although, from the few words which have escaped one of the injured men, it is not improbable that it was accidentally the effect of friction. All the instruments or implements used in the loading-room are, for safety, of copper materials; but it is believed that one of the men dropped a number of gun-barrels together on the floor, and that a spark, the consequence of friction, caught the gunpowder. The exact quantity of gunpowder in the building is not known, but it must have been considerable. The barrels before being subjected to proof are loaded with ball, and there is reason to apprehend that one is lodged either in the side or hip of Derry. The concussion caused the destruction of many windows in the neighbourhood. The Proof House in this respect is sadly damaged, and the adjoining premises of Messrs. Peyton and Hicklin, working chemists, have suffered to some extent. The surface of the Birmingham canal, which runs immediately behind the Proof House, was strewn with fragments of the roof, and bricks were propelled to the distance of nearly one hundred yards. The magazine in the centre of the Proof House yard, a massive stone fire-proof building, was uninjured. Had the shock been sufficient to move this from its foundation, the consequences would have been terrible. The last explosion of the kind took place thirty-two years ago, but on that occasion little personal injury was inflicted. The business of the Proof House, so commodious are the premises, will not be materially checked, so that the gun trade of Birmingham will not be seriously inconvenienced.

WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND DEVALUATION.—Mr. Henry Miller, messenger-at-arms, two or three days ago returned from London with information that James Dewar—the teller in the Western Bank, who lately absconded—had embarked for America in the same vessel which bore Jenny Lind, accompanied by his wife and child, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and baby; and the Guarantee Association having resolved on despatching Mr. Miller to America in pursuit of Dewar, he left on Friday night, for Liverpool, to catch the steamer *Niagara*, which was to sail from that place on Saturday.

A PUZZLE.—In one house, not a hundred miles from Booth Town, are living at present, 1 grandfather, 1 grandmother, 1 father, 4 mothers, 3 sisters, 3 brothers, 6 uncles, 3 aunts, 5 nephews, 6 nieces, 8 cousins, 5 sons, 6 daughters, 1 sister-in-law, 1 brother-in-law, 2 grand-daughters, 1 widow, and 1 widower: total, 61; and there are only 13 persons in the whole.—*Halfpax Guardian*.

On Saturday morning a sudden gale burst upon the barges outside the Mersey, during the chopping round of the wind from the eastward to the westward. Several river gigs were out at the time, and two or more were swamped. One life alone was lost, however; and it would appear that great credit is due to the captain of the *Jenny Lind* steam-tug, who by his exertions saved several men from a watery grave.

Surveys on an extensive scale are now being made for the drainage of the valley of the Kennet. There is to be an uniform drainage, commencing at Aldermaston, and continuing through the parishes of Upton, Sulhamstead, Tilehurst, a portion of the borough of Reading, and the hamlet of Whitley, and it is both to take the common surface drainage, and by an adequate fall to relieve the land from floods which frequently occur in winter.

POOLE ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Monday, when it appeared that the somewhat lengthy list of candidates had been resolved, by various influences, into two—Mr. Savage, a Protectionist; and Mr. Seymour, a Free-trader. The speeches at the hustings were interrupted on both sides by the most disgraceful hootings, and the candidates and their friends were most plentifully pelted with rotten eggs. Potatoes, carrots, and even stones, were hurled in every direction; fights were of constant occurrence; and broken heads were very numerous. Quantities of flour were also thrown about, and eventually the gentlemen on the hustings looked like a party of millers. On Tuesday, the poll opened at nine o'clock, and closed at four, when the numbers were announced to be—

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Seymour (Free-trader) | 188 |
| Savage (Protectionist) | 167 |
| Majority for Seymour | 21 |

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—According to the *Morning Herald*, Mr. Cowling's committee, finding the tide of public opinion running strongly against them, have withdrawn their candidate. It is, therefore, anticipated, that Mr. Wigram will be returned without opposition.

EXCURSION FETE AT ALTON TOWERS.—A fete of this character took place at Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, on Monday, and was a very successful affair. From Manchester and Stockport two trains, carrying from 3000 to 4000 people, were despatched, besides trains from Macclesfield, Leek, and the Potteries, so that altogether from 5000 to 6000 people availed themselves of the Earl of Shrewsbury's permission to view his magnificent gardens and portions of the mansion. The arrangements were under the management of Mr. Weston, professor of music at Manchester, who took with him a number of vocalists and the band of the 9th Regiment of infantry. On the lawn in front of the Earl of Shrewsbury's mansion a selection of music was given, whilst the visitors were conducted through the adjacent grounds and gardens, and Mr. Weston afterwards gave a concert at the Mechanics' Institution—a building erected at the Earl's expense on the Castle hill, which drew together an audience of 250 to 300 people at 2s. admission each, the receipts being given to the funds of the institution. The whole mass of visitors appeared highly gratified with their trip, the weather being exceedingly auspicious; and, although it was midnight before some of them reached home, no accident occurred to mar the general satisfaction at the result.

HOLYHEAD, Sept. 21.—A round stern-head schooner, apparently heavily laden, was seen to go down near Cardinal's Point. All on board drowned.

POISONING BY LEAD.—Mr. Herapath, the Bristol chemist, writing "as to what quantity of lead may be taken by human beings without injurious effects," states that a river in the West of England, the water of which was immemorably used by the inhabitants of a village on its banks, became impregnated with the refuse of a lead mine, and the consequences were indigestion, loss of appetite and flesh, and colic. On analysis, the water was found to contain only 1-500,000th part of carbonate of lead, or one grain in nine gallons.

FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—A cotton mill in Silver-street, Manchester, built 70 years ago, and one of the oldest in existence, was on Saturday partially destroyed by fire. The building is eight stories high, and the property of Mr. W. Hill, Isle of Man, but is held on lease by Messrs. E. and H. Tootal, silk-manufacturers, who let it off with engine power to about nine or ten sub-tenants. About £500 worth of damage was done to the building, which is uninsured. The total damage would be about £2000. The cause of the fire cannot be ascertained.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday night, an accident of a very serious character happened on this line, at the Hatfield station, which has been attended with serious consequences to personal safety. There was a train from the north, consisting of forty cattle-wagons, which reached this station when another train, also from the north, was due. The clerk did not consider it safe to allow the cattle-train to proceed, but crossed it on to the down line, having first put on the ordinary danger signal, and taken the additional precaution of sending a man on 700 yards south of the station, to stop any down-trains that might come. At about 8.20 P.M. the parliamentary train from the north passed, and then the clerk determined to send on the cattle train; but, before it moved, the eight o'clock train from London, seven minutes before its time, ran past the danger signals into the station, and the collision with the cattle train was the result. The following is an epitome of the latest report received from the surgeon:—James Carter, engine-driver—hemorrhage of the lungs, the effect of the blow: the injury is somewhat of a serious nature, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Charles Crew, stoker—bruised. George Blow, passenger—left leg fractured; doing well. Thomas Smith, stoker—fracture of the left leg; doing well. Mrs. Terry, passenger—three ribs broken; going on favourably. Two other passengers were slightly injured. Every possible attention was paid by the surgeons, Mr. Drage, of Hatfield, and Mr. Wigglesworth, of London. Mr. Seymour Clarke, the general manager, took a special engine from King's-cross, and was on the spot as soon after as possible, and the result of the evidence that he collected is stated to be, that not the slightest blame is attributable to any one but the unfortunate driver Carter, who is most likely to be the greatest sufferer. On Wednesday, Captain Wynn, the Government Inspector of Railways, held an inquiry into the circumstances to which this accident was attributable. The general tendency of the evidence on this occasion also went to show that every precaution had been taken to prevent an accident. Captain Wynn's report will be made, of course, to the authorities.

On Saturday, a boy named George Hill, aged twelve years, died at Cheltenham from excessive smoking. His symptoms were those of a person suffering from narcotic poison.

On Monday night, Portsmouth Dockyard was placed in jeopardy by the fall of a fire-balloon, which had been inflated by some thoughtless persons.

A severe storm visited Glasgow on Sunday, which lasted for more than an hour. Several accidents resulted from the lightning, in two of which the escape from instant death was most miraculous. A considerable portion of the slating of Bartholomew's Mills, near Barrowfield Toll, was torn from the roof and thrown to the ground. The chimney was also demolished. The London and North-Western Railway Company, in order to free themselves from the annoyances and litigation to which they have been lately exposed by the other companies at the joint station at Chester, are about to build a new one there for their through traffic; and the Chester and Holyhead, and Chester and Birkenhead Companies are to be invited in free of charge.

On the subject of the extension of the South Wales Railway, the directors have been memorialised; but the answer has been to the effect that until the line between Gloucester and Chepstow be completed, they cannot take any steps for the constructing of the line from Swansea. This decision has caused great dissatisfaction in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. Proceedings have been threatened, should the directors ultimately refuse to accede to the wishes of the inhabitants.

The excursion train from Oxford and Banbury, on Monday, brought 1000 persons up to Paddington. The one out of London on Sunday took 1200, and returned with them in safety; and during the week there was a first excursion out of London to Blenheim and Woodstock, over the company's (the Great Western) newly-opened line between Oxford and Rugby.

A correspondent of a Birmingham paper complains that the usefulness of King Edward's School, in that town, is materially impaired by the number and length of the holidays. He shows that the real number of school days in a year is only 151, or, in round numbers, six months and a half of holiday to five months and a half of school instruction.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT AT THE ANTIPODES.—On June 17th the Australian Society held its first meeting at the Royal Hotel, Sydney. The association is based on the plan of the Society of Arts, London. At the meeting were present the Governor, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Therry, Colonel Baddeley, and about one hundred of the leading professional and mercantile gentry. The first paper read was from the pen of the Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, on the external structure and undeveloped resources of the county of Cumberland (N. S. W.), which is described as a learned and valued production of the author. The field of inquiry to which the Surveyor-General drew general attention and the immense resources of Cumberland are briefly enumerated in the subjoined epitome:—

The object of the writer seemed to be to draw attention to its natural productions and capabilities, as it is so near to the capital, and, in fact, comprises about a fifth part of the metropolitan county. It is stated, nevertheless, "to contain thousands of acres of rich land, unimpaired with wood, at elevations favourable to the cultivation of wheat, rivers of the purest water, extensive and fertile fields, and a large and valuable fishery. These are the qualities, swarms of bees in almost every hollow tree, patches of forest still the resort of kangaroos, lakes covered with ducks, plants producing a fibre of superior strength for cordage, coals in abundance. The good land in the rocky region between George's River and the Illawarra was stated to be of very limited extent. Besides Madden's Plains, several localities were mentioned distinguished by the gigantic growth of forests. These were Bottle Forest, Little Forest, Halfway Forest, and Dark's Forest—the last mentioned containing cabbage-trees, vines, and the rich vegetation which distinguishes the Illawarra. Coal was stated to occur in the sea-coast of the country described; and being found at two points, the writer deduced from these the depth at which it might be expected to be found at Sydney. Taking the two points thus given, namely, at the ascent from Bulli, 200 feet above the sea; and, secondly, on the sea-coast, at the coal cliff, distant from the first point six miles, and the line supposing the strata to be the same, and continuing in the same plane of inclination, the line of strike, prolonged, would pass through Port Jackson at fifteen miles, and South Head, Port Jackson, at thirty miles.

A number of new and valuable wool dyes were exhibited, especially the fixed black dye from the bark of the eno, which was procurable in abundance at £3 10s. per ton, and well adapted for tweed manufactures. Arrangements were in contemplation to introduce the alpaca goat into the colony, which animal, it was thought, would thrive in districts where sheep cannot exist.

THE PRESS IN THE PACIFIC.—Mr. George Arden, who for many years was connected with the Port Phillip (Australian) press, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Relations at the Court of the Sovereign of the Sandwich Islands, on a salary of £200 per annum.

VALUE OF LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA.—In the current year, the price and value of labour has fallen considerably: compared with 1848, the rate of wages of labourers has decreased 15 per cent., and that of women servants at least 25 per cent.

ORPHANS IN AUSTRALIA.—The Rev. Michael Stephens, the second Roman Catholic pastor of Melbourne, and late parish priest of Portland, has resigned his mission, and purchased from his private fortune a tract of land in the western district, upon which he purposes founding an industrial farm school, for the education, clothing, and apprenticing of destitute male and female orphans.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W B, High-street, Exeter.—You will readily obtain what you require by application to the Secretary of the London Chess Club, Chalm Street, Brighton. **BARON, Norwich.** We reply impartially to all communications which reach us. Those you refer to must have miscarried. **R D M.**—There is no mistake of any kind in the clever Enigma 696. Try it again. **MUNGO.**—Captain Evans, the author of the celebrated "Evans Gambit," we regret to say, has recently taken his departure from England for a residence of some years, at least, in the Cape Verde Islands.

JUDY.—Your No 4 is neat, but far from difficult. Of the previous ones, No. 1 is incorrect, and No. 2 solvable in seven, instead of eight moves.

T H T S.—A player with his King in check cannot Castle to escape from it. **J B, Worcester.**—Your guess is very wide of the mark.

R T C, St Albans.—Problem No 347 cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves. If the diagram sent is one of our own problems, and you will forward the date when it appeared, we will give you the solution.

Y N S.—A Problem to be perfect in construction should admit but of one solution. **A H.**—Thanks, but they are much too simple for us.

W T, Guildford.—Under the circumstances mentioned in your former letter, your opponents are bound to Castle, since they are "Castles" as their move; but we apprehend that they may do so still on which side they choose.

B W P.—Of your Problems, No. 1 can be solved in three moves; No. 2 in many different ways; No. 4 in three moves; and the rest are too obvious for publication.

G S, Conway.—Cortes, a pretty little mate to occur in actual contest. **TAEWEEK.**—In the study Number 345 you are not required to find checkmate, but such a mode of play as gives to White a winning game.

BELLARY.—It shall have an early place. **C B C, King's College.**—We have marked the game for publication, when we are a little less pressed for space.

C P S.—Very acceptable at all times. The most interesting, among which we may particularly the last with Mr Court, shall appear shortly.

CONSLAR.—Mr Cochrane is still at the Calcutta bar; and we are rejoiced to learn, amid the duties of a lucrative appointment which he has obtained, finds frequent leisure for the enjoyment of his favourite game.

NOTABLES.—In the little match between Messrs. C F Smith and Craddock, wherein the former gave the odds of the Pawn and two moves, Mr Smith has come off victorious, having won the whole five games without his opponent scoring one. A similar success appears to have been achieved by the promising young amateur Mr Bird, who, in his contest with the German player Lowe, has literally beaten the divan "Professor" to a stand-still.

SOLUTIONS of the study No 345 by A Z, T R, of Hamilton; MUNRO, ARACUS, TALAMEDES, SUBSCRIBER, OMEGA, are correct.

SOLUTIONS of No 347 by KEY-BOO, of Penrith; THE BARON, KING PIPPIN, MILES, M P, M D, P R, K S T C, M E K, are correct.

SOLUTIONS of Problem 348 and Enigmas by A LADY, WHITE SECRET, JUDY, SIMPLE SIMON, K, of Yarmouth; DEREVON, F G R, J B, of Worcester; R T C, T B, CAPE TOWNS, J A W, BELLARY, W W T, THEWEE, are correct. All others are wrong.

J L, Dublin.—I. You have not succeeded in fairly solving the beautiful study, No. 345. 2. The Problem, No. 347, by Mr Bolton, was published in the August Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. 3. The other solutions are all incorrect.

J M, TAMES.—Is 6d per Number. See Notice to X P M. **JAREPH.**—If you will be at the pains to consult any treatise upon the game, you will find the rules you propound, both as regards the ordinary game and that of the marked Pawn, are utterly at variance with those universally adopted.

P. Holden.—It shall be examined, and reported on next week. **LEWIS LATHURCLOUGH.**—It admits of at least two solutions. Give a few months' study to the best masters in this branch of Chess before you attempt the composition of Problems again.

J A R.—In the "Pion Coiffe" game, the Pawn which is marked has the same power of moving and taking as any other Pawn; but it is not permitted to become a Queen or other piece.

LOTA.—If you want a folding leather board, there is none equal to the one designed by Leuchars, of Piccadilly, to accompany the new Chess Men; but if you mean what is called a club board, then get one of those called the "Terrace Chess-board," just brought out by Mechi, of Leadenhall-street.

P H D, Bruges.—A private communication was forwarded some days ago. **X P D.**—One of the main objects of the projected Congress next year is to get up a grand match, or series of matches, between the finest players in Europe. For this purpose considerable funds will be demanded, as the prizes ought to be commensurate with the occasion, and with the talent which is likely to be engaged in the competition. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, King William-street, Charing-cross.

*** We have to acknowledge the receipt of several highly interesting games lately played by Captain Kennedy with various members of the St George's Club, and an invaluable selection of games played in the Calcutta Chess Club, between Mr Cochrane and a Brahmin of great skill in Chess, named Mohenschunder Bonnerjee. The whole of these are being prepared for the press, and will appear in our columns forthwith.

SOLUTIONS of No 346, by PENCIL; J A R, of the Royal Artillery; J G R, of Chatham; HENRICES JOHANNES, ST EDMUND, D A, Henfield; M E R, J M, Forbes—are correct.

*** We are again obliged, from lack of space, to postpone the replies to numerous Correspondents until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 348.

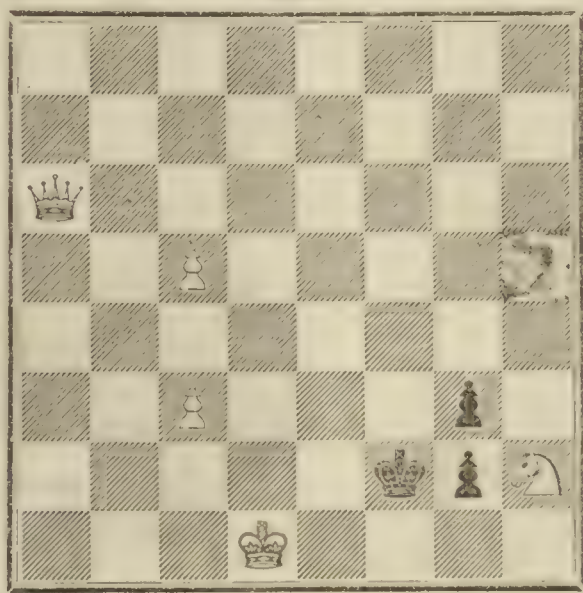
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. B to Q R 6th | P takes Kt (best)* | 3. Kt to K 4th (ch) | K moves, or B takes Kt |
| 2. P takes P (ch) | K to Q 3d | 4. B takes K P—Mating. | |

* If otherwise, White would mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 349.

By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 609.—By "An Amateur."

White: K at his 6th, B at Q sq, Kts at K 7th and Q B 7th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 6th, and Q B 4th.

Black: K at his B sq, Ps at K Kt 5th and Q B 4th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 610.—By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Q at K Kt 6th, Kt at Q 3d; Ps at Q B 3d, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q 4th, Ps at Q Kt 2d and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 611.—By A. M.

White: K at K Kt 2d, Q at her 4th, R at K B 3d, Kt at K B 4th.

Black: K at K Kt sq, Q at K Kt sq, Kt at Q B sq, Ps at K Kt 3d and K R 2d.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 612.—From the *Berliner Schachzeitung*.

White: K at Q R sq, Ks at Q 2d and Q 4th, B at K R 5th, Kt at Q 6th, Ps at Q B 2d and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at K 6th; Ps at K 3d, Q 4th, and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

DOUGLAS RACES.—The receipts at the Grand Stand on the two first days of the races were £2500, being £800 more than in 1849, and £400 more than in 1848.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.—An admirable bust of Lord Palmerston has just been completed by Mr. L. Stephens, of Upper Belgrave-place. It not only depicts the features and expression of his Lordship's countenance with spirit and fidelity, but it is a chef-d'œuvre of art, and a remarkable triumph of the sculptor's genius.

ROYAL TRIUMPHAL ARCH.—An arch projected at Dundee in 1844, to commemorate the Queen's visit in that year, is almost completed. It is of solid masonry, with stairs leading to the summit; the style Saxon, with ornaments emblematic of the intention. The structure forms an imposing gateway to the principal docks. It is, we believe, the only permanent memorial yet erected to commemorate Queen Victoria's Scottish progress.

THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—The match for the Rear-Commodore's Challenge Cup, with 20 guineas added, is to take place on the 30th instant. The *Gem* steam-packet has been engaged by the Club to accompany the match. The Cup may be inspected at Mr. Neale's, 18, Edgeware-road.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Monday a deputation of the licensed victuallers and other connections in trade of Arthur Manners, Esq., of the King's Arms Brewery, Whitechapel, presented him with a beautifully wrought silver epergne, as a testimonial of their high respect for him. The epergne has been beautifully executed by Messrs. Elkington and Mason, and consists of three graceful figures holding instruments of music, and dancing round a vine; the pedestal bearing a suitable inscription.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

In the latter part of 1848 a line of packets to Australia was established, on the improved principles of accommodation on ship-board for emigrants, which had been laid down by Mrs. Chisholm. Since that period, and under the new system, fourteen vessels, fitted up expressly for passengers, with enclosed cabins—each family or married couple having a separate cabin—have sailed for Australia with emigrants. These vessels were intended for the advantage of respectable persons who were unable or unwilling to incur the expense of a chief-cabin passage, and, at the same time, did not wish to be ranked as intermediate or steerage passengers; and, therefore, neither of those classes were carried; but the accommodations on board were adapted for one class only, and they had the full range of the ships. The rate of passage is twenty guineas for each adult, including provisions, bedding, and mess utensils. Letters and testimonials have been received by Messrs. Hall Brothers, by Mr. T. B. Mallet, and others connected with the undertaking, and published in their prospectus, expressing "their appreciation of the good faith kept, and the excellent quality of the provisions that had been provided for them."

The Family Colonisation Loan Society was originated by Mrs. Chisholm, and the principle is thus described by herself:—

Parties contribute towards their own passage half or more of their passage-money, according to eligibility and circumstances, the balance being lent to them by the society, such parties agreeing to refund the amount to the society through agents appointed in the colonies within two years from the date of their arrival in Australia. Sums thus repaid will in like manner be lent to others; those refunding the loans having the privilege to nominate for a passage their own relatives or friends.

The *Stains Castle*, a vessel belonging to Messrs. Wigram, of Blackwall (class A 1, 504 tons register, 768 burthen), is now lying in the East India Export Dock, and is under process of fitting out under the management of Messrs. Hall Brothers, for the reception of the first party of emigrants to be sent out to Australia on Mrs. Chisholm's new system of "Family Groups." The passengers are all to be embarked by twelve o'clock on the morning of the 28th of the present month, in order that they may be inspected by the Government officer; and the ship is to sail from Gravesend on Monday next, the 30th instant.

Mrs. Chisholm, during the past week, was on board every day, Sunday excepted, up to the 27th inst., from eleven till two o'clock, to give information to persons who are concerned in obtaining it. This most benevolent and clever lady was there to be seen daily engaged in active and evidently very efficient personal superintendence of the arrangements that were going on, even to the smallest details. The anxious desire she expressed, and which she has fully testified by her admirable conduct, was to provide not for the physical comforts only of the emigrants, but also for their moral advantage by the provisions to be made for a proper classification, or separation according to sex, and the condition of being married or single. The number of persons of both sexes about to proceed by this vessel amounts to 191. There are 41 families, 31 single men, and 42 single women, the difference forming the total being constituted by children.

Mrs. Chisholm's explanation of the details of her excellent system is most satisfactory, and leaves one in doubt whether to admire most her enlightened benevolence or her inventive genius. She says:—

These family groups consist chiefly of families who have near relatives before them in the colonies, the society being particularly anxious to promote the reunion of families. There are now going, or about to proceed, by the second ship of the society, twenty-one parents who have children before them in the colonies, with ready-prepared homes. Forty-eight brothers and sisters will thus be re-united. Ten wives, with their children, are about leaving to join their husbands in Australia. In all, 210 souls are now preparing, through the auspices of the society, to join their relations in these colonies, besides numerous families and individuals of the industrious classes who are anxious to emigrate in order to better their circumstances.

The fittings on board this ship have been so arranged that each family will be provided with an enclosed cabin, so that the objectionable system hitherto adopted in the emigration of the working classes, of men, women, and children having to dress and undress in the same compartment will be avoided. Single females will also be furnished with enclosed berths, no more than six sleeping in one cabin, and similar arrangements will be adhered to as far as practicable as regards the accommodation of the single men. At the same time the range of the quarter-deck and the poop, which hitherto used to be reserved for cabin passengers, will be thrown open to the emigrants of this society, only the emigrants must comply with such regulations with respect to the liberty of walking on the poop as the captain commanding may suggest and the society approve of.

Friendless young females and young men are placed under the guardianship of the families, and who have pledged themselves to afford them protection; for instance, one father of a family going has four grown-up daughters; these girls will be placed with friendless young women in two or three cabins, thus the man and his wife affording a sort of parental protection to all these girls. In like manner, the sons of parents on board will be nursed and associated with friendless youths.

For the moral improvement and rational amusement of the emigrants, it is proposed to establish a library on board, and for which contributions are respectfully requested. These books will be afterwards applied to the formation of Shepherds' Libraries, in the Bush of Australia.

We may add that some of the single young men are going out to join their betrothed, who are already with their families in the colony; and also that one young couple who have taken passage in this ship are to be united in the holy bands of matrimony before their embarkation.

THE IRISH AMELIORATION SOCIETY.

MANUFACTURE OF PEAT CHARCOAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DERRYMULLEN.

It rarely happens in this country, that a young Association, starting with the same professed object as that of the Irish Amelioration Society, affords such cheering evidence of the vast amount of usefulness which is certain to arise from its future operations. We can scarcely believe that one out of every ten persons who visited the station and works in the Bog of Allen came with other expectations than that of seeing the same amount of misery and wretchedness that is to be seen in every other bog than this in Ireland; and proud indeed must have been Mr. Rogers, C.E., to witness the vast assembly which his energy and industry, over a space of six years, had brought together. Aided by an influential corps of Directors, Mr. Rogers obtained a Royal charter for the conversion of peat fuel into charcoal for sanitary and other purposes, as also for the reclamation of the peat bogs in this country. He at once commenced operations at Derrymullen, a short distance from Robertstown, in the county of Kildare; where no sooner was a station erected, than it was besieged by the then miserable and half-starved spectres who inhabited this dreary waste—thereby proving, that where employment is to be had, the peasantry of this country are able and willing to work. For many reasons, perhaps no better spot could have been chosen to erect this, the first of the Society's stations (one out of 200 which they are bound according to their charter to build), from its lying on the brink of the Grand Canal, with a great facility of conveying the material, when manufactured, to a ready market.

Some idea of the vast amount of this material at their command can be formed from one of the accompanying Sketches, which shows the bog stretching away as far as the eye can reach to the north; with Carbury Castle in the distance, and a well-cultivated country on either side; the works of the company on the left, and the Wicklow Hills on the right.

Thursday, the 19th inst., was the day fixed for the opening of the Derrymullen station. Having arrived at Robertstown some time before the Directors and visitors who were invited to witness the day's proceedings, we naturally turned our attention to the works.

In the Sketch already named is shown the bog in its state previous to the coming of the Society to this part of the country. We next inspected the machine with which the turf is cut: two skenes are used to chop or make a long incision in the bank or bench from which the turf is taken with one forward thrust or cut; and the other having the side of it so turned up as to enable the man cutting with it to take out a perfectly square turf, measuring six by four inches: he then throws it to another man, who stands on a platform raised over the bank; and he flings it to a third, who places it on a barrow and takes it away to a distant spot, where he again passes it to women and girls, who pile the pieces up, and place them on what are technically called "short clamps."

These "clamps" consist of hurdles at equal distances from each other, so as to admit of the air passing through them, and thus causing the turf to dry in a much less time than if placed, as heretofore, on the ground. From this layer of hurdle upon hurdle the turf is next removed to the rick, where it remains until conveyed into the furnace-house. Thus much of the operations we have explained in one of the Sketches, which shows, also, the construction of the benches from which the turf is cut, its self-draining principle, and the large rick and round stack, masking these buildings requisite in all large factories, and where the sanitary and deodorising property of the peat charcoal is so successfully applied; whilst, at the same time, from their peculiar mode of construction, the turf is being still further dried.

The buildings for this purpose are three in number, each resembling the other, and are erected of strong plank; in the centre or main building are the furnaces, thirty-six in number, arranged in rows six in each, and are composed of strong sheet-iron, of pyramidal form, with iron framework and hood to protect the upper portion of the building from the flame and vast amount of heat generated from the fiery mass within the furnaces. Here, again, the turf is still further dried upon a framework so arranged over the furnaces and across the building, when it is thrown up from below (as shown in the Sketch) by men or women; whilst others turn it about, so that all the heat from below passes through it. By this simple process, and despite the weather, the dampest turf that can be sent into the furnace-house becomes, in the course of six or eight days, ready for the furnaces; and, when discharged from them, peat charcoal. It is next conveyed to the other end of the building, where the machinery is placed in a lofty tower, divided into lofts or storeys; the prepared charcoal being conveyed up by a shoot, within which travel a set of elevators, and it is ultimately sent down another set of shoots, ready for the market.

Having now gone through the entire works, seen the whole process, and sought to illustrate it, we arrived at the entrance outside, where we found a large assembly of well-dressed peasantry, as well as a fair number of cars, cabs, coaches, and other modes of conveyance, which had brought together a crowd of anxious spectators from the surrounding country. Shortly after, arrived two special canal-boats, bringing the chairman, directors, and their friends, as well as several ladies, all of whom had left Dublin at eleven o'clock. They were received with a hearty cheer, and, upon alighting, they were shown over the works by the engineer and resident officers of the Society, and expressed their wonder and admiration.

After spending some two hours in the open air, the company retired to the building, where an excellent *déjeuner* was prepared for them by the Directors. In addition to the elegant fare, the arrangement of the entire building and the taste displayed in selecting the choicest flowers, lichens, mosses, heath, and fern, from the company's bogs, were admirable. The chair was taken at three o'clock, by Lord De Mauley, supported on his right by Archbishop Whately, and on



THE BOG OF ALLEN, FROM THE CANAL SIDE.

his left by Lord Clancarty, with other distinguished guests, to the number of three hundred.

His Lordship, in proposing the several toasts, spoke most cheerily of the future prospects of the Society, as well as of the good thus early done to the neighbouring peasantry; to which all the other speakers bore ample support. Mr. J. W. Rogers, when called on, supplied a detailed account of the So-

ciety's proceedings since its first formation, its present state and future prospects, in a tone, and with statistics of such a healthy nature, as to have filled the hearts of all present with joy.

During the day, the scene was much enlivened by some delightful music from the band of the 40th Regiment, which had come down from Dublin for the purpose.

Shortly after six o'clock, such of the company as had to return to Dublin betook themselves again to the canal boats, when, at their departure, a most amusing scene was got up by some of the parties on board, who tossed some coin amongst the crowd, for which a violent contest took place. The leaving of the boats was followed by a long and lusty cheer from those on the banks, who continued to follow them so long as it was possible to keep up with



CUTTING TURF, AND PREPARING IT FOR THE RICK

the horses, which quickly took them out of sight; and many were the fervent prayers offered up for their safe arrival.

The people employed in the works, to the amount of 300, were afterwards entertained at a capital dinner prepared for them in an adjoining house, and were waited on by the chairman, as well as several others of the directors who re-

mained in town. The song and dance aided to enliven and pass away the time up to the closing of night, when all returned to their homes, filled with gratitude to those who, independent of their work, had also provided for them a day of unalloyed enjoyment.

In the evening, Mr. J. W. Rogers, whose residence, Peat House, Robertstown,

was brilliantly illuminated, gave a ball and party to such of the directors and managers as remained in town.

(Three of the above illustrations are from Sketches by our observant correspondent. The general view of the Model Station is from a drawing made by Mr. W. A. Thompson).



ONE OF THE RETORTS FOR BURNING THE TURF INTO CHARCOAL



IRISH AMELIORATION SOCIETY.—MODEL STATION AT DERRYMULLEN, ON THE BOG OF ALLEN.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

We have just seen the change from the summer to winter fashions; and however fresh and graceful the light dresses may be, we do not feel any regret at the fine silk dresses taking their place. In lieu of *robes peignoirs* in jaconet, Pekin, *coutil*, or Nankeen, we have silks embroidered in silk down the front, or



DRESS CAP.

with scalloped flounces. The new embroideries are of various kinds, and seem to promise to be in the greatest vogue during the approaching season; as the dress braided or embroidered with a small *pardessus*, entirely covered with the like braiding or embroidery, of necessity of the same colour as the dress; or the dress with only tambour embroidery, or embroidered with narrow velvet and braidings.



NEW BONNET.

The pattern which seems destined to have the preference this year for town dresses is the *redingote*. It is worn closed; and the body has an embroidered stomacher, and open sleeves ornamented with embroidery. Open sleeves are still in high fashion; but the cold season, when it comes, will produce a change in this arrangement. We leave this question to be solved by the clever dress-makers. Many dresses are also trimmed in front with seven or nine rows of silk braid or narrow velvet. From what we have seen of the autumn costumes which have appeared, we can predict that the dresses will be ornamented with silk embroidery, braiding, velvet, or silk trimming.

The *pardessus* continues to be small, similar to the dress, wholly embroidered, fitting a little to the shape, and ornamented with a deep lace or silk giffered fringe. At this season, when the great winter shawls are not tolerable, we have



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

noticed plain small cachemire shawls, embroidered with silk of striking colours, and imitating the designs of Indian cachemires.

The velvet *mantelets* for winter will again be wholly embroidered with braiding or trimming.

There is a striking novelty in silk braids, in the arrangement of which there are one or two thick drawn twists, by which means the braid is filled. This ornament is much used on the bodies and the sleeves of dresses whose skirts have flounces. The flounces are generally to the extent of three, usually large, festooned, or merely scalloped.

Instead of the worsted lace which has been so much in vogue all this year, the *dentelles gisile* has just come out. It is a mixture of silk and worsted, and really approaches pure silk lace.

The *robes de chambre* are of cachemire, lined with rose taffeta; the body with rose lapels, which may be closed; the sleeves very wide at bottom, with rose cuffs.

The head-dresses which are preparing for the theatres or evening parties are in great variety: some are either in lace or blond, some trimmed with flowers, others with velvet: the mixture of flowers and velvet cannot fail to succeed; the difficulty will be to make a head-dress, and not a cap.

In the accompanying illustrations we have a dress of Canton linen, or white *coutil*; high body, ornamented with embroidery in braiding, with a like *pardessus*, short and fitted to the shape, and embroidered like the dress; wide sleeves and under-sleeves, with festoons. In all toilets the collars and the habit-shirts, which are worn with open bodies, and the dresses, are ornamented in the same manner as the sleeves: cap trimmed with Mechlin lace and Pompadour ribbons. Dress of Scotch plaid popelin, with *pardessus* of the same, having a point behind; also generally worn round, and without the point in front. Dress of grenadine, open body, and trimmed with full braiding, carried down to the bottom of the skirt, to form an apron.

For the little boy, a blouse of *coutil*, cloth, or velvet, with somewhat wide sleeves; the collar, the under sleeves, and the trousers, of cambric muslin, short, ornamented with English embroidery.

Shooting-dress, of *coutil*, cloth, velvet, or moleskin; close jacket fastened with four small lappets; close-fitting pantaloons, with gaiters similar to the dress, or of leather.

Ladies' riding habits are, as heretofore, made plain; only the body has lapels, to be open at pleasure, so as, when the weather permits, to wear habit-shirts with frills and collar of English embroidery: cap of Alençon lace, with satin ribbon, in two thick bows, fringed. A drawn silk blond bonnet, with satin ribbon, full; a blond curtain forming the entrance to the caul, with very long ribbons to tie it, is a novelty entitled to special notice.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM, OR SPECIOSUM.

This fine lily is one of the original varieties introduced into Europe some years since from Japan by Dr. Van Siebold, and is, without doubt, the most beautiful of this charming family. It is known by the name of *Lilium lancifolium rubrum*, or *speciosum*. There were two other kinds introduced by him at the same time—*Lilium lancifolium album*, and *L. lanc. punctatum*. There have since been many seedlings raised in Europe, two of which have been named—one *L. lanc. cruentum*, and the other *L. lanc. roseum*. Mr. Groom, of Clapham, has also raised many hundreds from seed, some of which have been flowering annually. Among them are many beautiful varieties, having larger flowers, deeper colour, and broader petals. This lily is a plant of easy culture, and thrives well either in the conservatory or in the open border: it is admirably adapted for pleasure-grounds, as it produces its lovely and fra-

grant flowers in the autumn, when there is so great a scarcity of fine flowers. All the varieties of *Lilium lancifolium* are hardy, and do not require any protection when planted in the open borders. The lily (*Lilium*) belongs to Class *Hexandria*, and Order *Monogynia*, of Linnaeus; and *Tulipaceæ* of the Natural Order.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT ROCHESTER.

An iron bridge is now in course of construction across the Medway, at Rochester; and, a few days since, the workmen, in taking down some houses to form one of the approaches to the new bridge, discovered this not unpicturesque relic of a past age. It had been spared, probably, in the first place, for its antiquity,



EARLY ENGLISH ARCH, DISCOVERED AT ROCHESTER.

though it was built into one of the house walls upon what was once sacred ground; for the arch in question is a fragment of old St. Clement's Church. Of the right hand column only a portion remains; and, in order to preserve the arch something like entire, a considerable part of the more modern brick-work has been left. The other column is tolerably perfect, as far as regards the general outline, but the capital, which was evidently somewhat elaborate, is sadly mutilated; from its appearance, we conclude it to have suffered from long exposure to the weather, although it is plain that it formed no part of the exterior of the church, which at some early date must have remained roofless or in a very dilapidated state for a long series of years. Fisher, in his "History and Antiquities of Rochester," merely alludes to the church incidentally, and his account is, in a great measure, conjectural. He says, speaking of the time at which the parish of St. Clement was consolidated with that of St. Nicholas, at which time we may suppose that the smaller place of worship fell into disuse and decay: "Dr. Harris, in his 'History of Kent,' states it was done by act of Parliament, in the reign of Edward VI.; but, as no special law for that purpose occurs in the statute book during the reign of that Prince, it seems most probable that the junction was effected by the 37th of Henry VIII., c. 21 (A.D. 1546), by which churches might be united where any of them is not above the yearly value of six pounds, particularly in corporations, with the consent of the chief magistrate. And there is one circumstance which inclines us to believe that this consolidation was made soon after the passing of that statute; for the living of St. Clement being vacant in February, 1548, by the death or cession of John Hurrope, the last rector collated to it, the parish, as appears from the Consistorial Acts, was served by different curates to 1564; but from that date no men-



LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1850, in consequence of the overflow of the Theatre to witness MAZEPPA, it will be represented the ninety-second time this season. To be followed by a Petite Ballet, by Mlle. Gardoni, Amelia Bridges, and La Petite Jeannette, entitled the HUNGARIAN WOODCUTTER, or the Dora Tiptoe. Miss Annie Hardie will sing a favourite Ballad. To conclude with a Popular FARCE.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY NEXT, at Portsmouth; on Tuesday, at Southampton; on Thursday, at Weymouth; on Friday, at Bournemouth; and on Monday, Oct. 7th, at Salisbury; and will repeat the Entertainment at Brighton, on the 10th; and Worthing, the 11th, October.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—TOWN-HALL, BRIGHTON.—In consequence of a large number of persons being unable to obtain admission on Tuesday Evening last, at the Newburgh Rooms, MR. JOHN PARRY has made arrangements to REPEAT the ENTERTAINMENT at the TOWN-HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10th, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Stalls, Tickets, and Programmes to be obtained of Mr. F. WRIGHT only, Royal Colonnade and Marine Parade, Brighton.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Ventriiloquism Extraordinary.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on Monday, September 30, at the Assembly Rooms, Royal Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells.—on Tuesday, October 1, and Wednesday, October 2, at the Royal Newburgh Rooms, Brighton.—on Thursday, October 3, at the Assembly Rooms, Bognor.—on Friday, October 4, at the Assembly Rooms, Steyne Hotel, Worthing.—on Monday, October 7, and Tuesday, October 8, at the Music Hall, Ramsgate.—on Wednesday, October 9, at the Assembly Rooms, Broadstairs.—on Thursday, October 10, at the Royal Marine Assembly Rooms, Dover.—on Friday, October 11, at the Assembly Rooms, Folkestone.—on Monday, October 14, at St. Leonard's.—Tuesday, 15, at Hastings.—Wednesday, 16, at Rye.—Thursday, 17, at New Romney.—Friday, 18, at Hythe.—Wednesday, November 6, at Bromsgrove.—Monday, Nov. 25, at Reading.—Wednesday, Nov. 27, at Oxford.—Tuesday, December 3, and Wednesday, December 4, at the Athenaeum, Sheffield.—Begin at 8. Tickets, 2s.; reserved, 3s. Books, 6d.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL—DIORAMA.—A GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve, and Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.—Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery.

THE NILE WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—The Proprietors being about to remove the Panorama from London, will exhibit it for a short period at the following greatly reduced prices:—Gallery, 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Daily at Three and Eight.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC OF ENGLAND, by Mr. George Barker, every evening, except Saturday. Lecture on the Hydro-Electric Machine, by Dr. Bachofner, daily. Lecture on Chemistry, by J. P. Epper, Esq., daily. Model of Weston's Patent Nova-Motive Railway. New Series of Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—Open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock; and every Evening (except Saturday) from Seven till Half-past Ten.

SUPERB EXHIBITIONS OF ART, ADJOINING THE ADELAIDE GALLERY.—This matchless Exhibition contains the wonderful Performing Elephant and Automaton Bellingering, the size of life; Lady Organist, Serpents and Palm Trees, Gorgeous Temple of Fountains, Splendid Pearl Eaters, Jewelled Theatre, Matchless Singing-Bird in a Cage of Pure Gold, &c.; 5000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Exquisite Cosmorama Views.—Admission, one Shilling; Children Half-price. Open in the Morning from 11 till 5; Evening, 7 till 10.

GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—Her Majesty's Commissioners have decided that demands for space for exhibition must be returned by the Local Committees by the 31st of October. The Westminster Local Committee, therefore, urge upon the inhabitants of the City and Suburbs to send in their applications by Monday, the 27th of October; otherwise they may not be able to obtain the space they require. The necessary forms may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. G. H. DREW, No. 28, Parliament-street.—Sept. 11, 1850.

ROYAL SOHO THEATRE, ENGLISH OPERA, COMMONWEALTH.—Instrumentalists and Choralists can apply for engagements at the above theatre, from 11 to 4. Vocalists desirous of being elected as Principals will please to attend the Committee of Examination, on Monday and Wednesday next, from 12 to 4, at the residence of J. GREGG, 9, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has RECEIVED from R. S. the SECOND HALF of a BANK of ENGLAND NOTE for £100. The amount will be carried to the public account.

M. E. T.—The young LADY who left home on FRIDAY EVENING, the 13th instant, about Eight o'clock, is earnestly implored to return, or in reply to communicate with her disconsolate Parents. She need not fear or dread anger, and she may rely on being kindly received. Her absence is not generally known.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with the aid of Figures, by Mr. Gaudes, from Exeter Hall. MUSIC—For Solo Singing and the Pianoforte, by Mr. Taylor, from Kensington. FRENCH—For Conversation and Correspondence, by M. Du Valle, from Paris.—For further particulars apply as above.

MODEL-DRAWING, MUSIC, and FRENCH CLASSES.—will be OPENED on the 1st of OCTOBER, at 84, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, Charing-cross, 20 Lessons for 30s.—DRAWING—For Perspective, Landscapes, and the Fine Figures, by Mr. Gaudes, from Exeter Hall. MUSIC—For Solo Singing and the Pianoforte, by Mr. Taylor, from Kensington. FRENCH—For Conversation and Correspondence, by M. Du Valle, from Paris.—For further particulars apply as above.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A long-established PROFESSOR of LANGUAGES wishes to receive as BOARDERS ONE or TWO LADIES, to whom he engages to impart, in less than six months, a good knowledge of German or French, and who could study the Pianoforte with his wife. Apply to A. O. Peachey's Pianoforte Warehouse, Bishopsgate-street Within.

GEOLOGY.—Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had, from Two Guinea to One Hundred, of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty, 149, Strand, London. He also gives private instruction.

APPRENTICE.—An old established CHEMIST and MEDICAL GALVANIST seeks the assistance of an intellectual YOUNG MAN, who would accept of the opportunity of learning every branch of the business, and ensuring the moral and domestic comforts of a home. A small premium required.—Apply to Messrs. DREW and Co., Wholesale druggists, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—On TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1850, a SPECIAL TRAIN (First Class) will leave Bishopsgate Station at 8.30 A.M., due at Newmarket about 10.30, and will return from Newmarket at 5 P.M. A Special Train will leave Newmarket for London on the last day of the meeting one hour after the last race. During the meeting horses will be conveyed by the 11.30 A.M. Train from London, in addition to the other Trains specified in the Time Table.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—EXCURSION TO CAMBRIDGE and BACK.—On SUNDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, and on each SUNDAY during OCTOBER, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station at 8.15 A.M., and return at 8 P.M. Fares to Cambridge and back:—First Class, 8s.; Second Class, 6s.; Third Class, 4s. By order of C. P. RONEY, Secretary, Bishopsgate Station, Sept. 14.

LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-bathing on the Hampshire and Dorsetshire Coasts. Issue of Family Tickets at very Reduced Prices. In order to give the facilities of cheap communication with several attractive places on this coast (the most economical and quiet watering places within reach of London), compartments of first and second class carriages, for the use of a household, are let on the following terms:—From Waterloo (either first or second class) to:—Brockenhurst for Lymington and Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 2s. 10s. (A steamboat plies between Lymington and Yarmouth. This is the shortest sea passage to the Isle of Wight and the beautiful scenery at the back of that island.) Poole for Bournemouth £1 £2 £3 £4 £5 £6 £7 £8 £9 £10 £11 £12 £13 £14 £15 £16 £17 £18 £19 £20 £21 £22 £23 £24 £25 £26 £27 £28 £29 £30 £31 £32 £33 £34 £35 £36 £37 £38 £39 £40 £41 £42 £43 £44 £45 £46 £47 £48 £49 £50 £51 £52 £53 £54 £55 £56 £57 £58 £59 £60 £61 £62 £63 £64 £65 £66 £67 £68 £69 £70 £71 £72 £73 £74 £75 £76 £77 £78 £79 £80 £81 £82 £83 £84 £85 £86 £87 £88 £89 £90 £91 £92 £93 £94 £95 £96 £97 £98 £99 £100 £101 £102 £103 £104 £105 £106 £107 £108 £109 £110 £111 £112 £113 £114 £115 £116 £117 £118 £119 £120 £121 £122 £123 £124 £125 £126 £127 £128 £129 £130 £131 £132 £133 £134 £135 £136 £137 £138 £139 £140 £141 £142 £143 £144 £145 £146 £147 £148 £149 £150 £151 £152 £153 £154 £155 £156 £157 £158 £159 £160 £161 £162 £163 £164 £165 £166 £167 £168 £169 £170 £171 £172 £173 £174 £175 £176 £177 £178 £179 £180 £181 £182 £183 £184 £185 £186 £187 £188 £189 £190 £191 £192 £193 £194 £195 £196 £197 £198 £199 £200 £201 £202 £203 £204 £205 £206 £207 £208 £209 £210 £211 £212 £213 £214 £215 £216 £217 £218 £219 £220 £221 £222 £223 £224 £225 £226 £227 £228 £229 £230 £231 £232 £233 £234 £235 £236 £237 £238 £239 £240 £241 £242 £243 £244 £245 £246 £247 £248 £249 £250 £251 £252 £253 £254 £255 £256 £257 £258 £259 £260 £261 £262 £263 £264 £265 £266 £267 £268 £269 £270 £271 £272 £273 £274 £275 £276 £277 £278 £279 £280 £281 £282 £283 £284 £285 £286 £287 £288 £289 £290 £291 £292 £293 £294 £295 £296 £297 £298 £299 £300 £301 £302 £303 £304 £305 £306 £307 £308 £309 £310 £311 £312 £313 £314 £315 £316 £317 £318 £319 £320 £321 £322 £323 £324 £325 £326 £327 £328 £329 £330 £331 £332 £333 £334 £335 £336 £337 £338 £339 £340 £341 £342 £343 £344 £345 £346 £347 £348 £349 £350 £351 £352 £353 £354 £355 £356 £357 £358 £359 £360 £361 £362 £363 £364 £365 £366 £367 £368 £369 £370 £371 £372 £373 £374 £375 £376 £377 £378 £379 £380 £381 £382 £383 £384 £385 £386 £387 £388 £389 £390 £391 £392 £393 £394 £395 £396 £397 £398 £399 £400 £401 £402 £403 £404 £405 £406 £407 £408 £409 £410 £411 £412 £413 £414 £415 £416 £417 £418 £419 £420 £421 £422 £423 £424 £425 £426 £427 £428 £429 £430 £431 £432 £433 £434 £435 £436 £437 £438 £439 £440 £441 £442 £443 £444 £445 £446 £447 £448 £449 £450 £451 £452 £453 £454 £455 £456 £457 £458 £459 £460 £461 £462 £463 £464 £465 £466 £467 £468 £469 £470 £471 £472 £473 £474 £475 £476 £477 £478 £479 £480 £481 £482 £483 £484 £485 £486 £487 £488 £489 £490 £491 £492 £493 £494 £495 £496 £497 £498 £499 £500 £501 £502 £503 £504 £505 £506 £507 £508 £509 £510 £511 £512 £513 £514 £515 £516 £517 £518 £519 £520 £521 £522 £523 £524 £525 £526 £527 £528 £529 £530 £531 £532 £533 £534 £535 £536 £537 £538 £539 £540 £541 £542 £543 £544 £545 £546 £547 £548 £549 £550 £551 £552 £553 £554 £555 £556 £557 £558 £559 £560 £561 £562 £563 £564 £565 £566 £567 £568 £569 £570 £571 £572 £573 £574 £575 £576 £577 £578 £579 £580 £581 £582 £583 £584 £585 £586 £587 £588 £589 £590 £591 £592 £593 £594 £595 £596 £597 £598 £599 £600 £601 £602 £603 £604 £605 £606 £607 £608 £609 £610 £611 £612 £613 £614 £615 £616 £617 £618 £619 £620 £621 £622 £623 £624 £625 £626 £627 £628 £629 £630 £631 £632 £633 £634 £635 £636 £637 £638 £639 £640 £641 £642 £643 £644 £645 £646 £647 £648 £649 £650 £651 £652 £653 £654 £655 £656 £657 £658 £659 £660 £661 £662 £663 £664 £665 £666 £667 £668 £669 £670 £671 £672 £673 £674 £675 £676 £677 £678 £679 £680 £681 £682 £683 £684 £685 £686 £687 £688 £689 £690 £691 £692 £693 £694 £695 £696 £697 £698 £699 £700 £701 £702 £703 £704 £705 £706 £707 £708 £709 £710 £711 £712 £713 £714 £715 £716 £717 £718 £719 £720 £721 £722 £723 £724 £725 £726 £727 £728 £729 £730 £731 £732 £733 £734 £735 £736 £737 £738 £739 £740 £741 £742 £743 £744 £745 £746 £747 £748 £749 £750 £751 £752 £753 £754 £755 £756 £757 £758 £759 £760 £761 £762 £763 £764 £765 £766 £767 £768 £769 £770 £771 £772 £773 £774 £775 £776 £777 £778 £779 £780 £781 £782 £783 £784 £785 £786 £787 £788 £789 £790 £791 £792 £793 £794 £795 £796 £797 £798 £799 £800 £801 £802 £803 £804 £805 £806 £807 £808 £809 £810 £811 £812 £813 £814 £815 £816 £817 £818 £819 £820 £821 £822 £823 £824 £825 £826 £827 £828 £829 £830 £831 £832 £833 £834 £835 £836 £837 £838 £839 £840 £841 £842 £843 £844 £845 £846 £847 £848 £849 £850 £851 £852 £853 £854 £855 £856 £857 £858 £859 £860 £861 £862 £863 £864 £865 £866 £867 £868 £869 £870 £871 £872 £873 £874 £875 £876 £877 £878 £879 £880 £881 £882 £883 £884 £885 £886 £887 £888 £889 £890 £891 £892 £893 £894 £895 £896 £897 £898 £899 £900 £901 £902 £903 £904 £905 £906 £907 £908 £909 £910 £911 £912 £913 £914 £915 £916 £917 £918 £919 £920 £921 £922 £923 £924 £925 £926 £927 £928 £929 £930 £931 £932 £933 £934 £935 £936 £937 £938 £939 £940 £941 £942 £943 £944 £945 £946 £947 £948 £949 £950 £951 £952 £953 £954 £955 £956 £957 £958 £959 £960 £961 £962 £963 £964 £965 £966 £967 £968 £969 £970 £971 £972 £973 £974 £975 £976 £977 £978 £979 £980 £981 £982 £983 £984 £985 £986 £987 £988 £989 £990 £991 £992 £993 £994 £995 £996 £997 £998 £999 £1000 £1001 £1002 £1003 £1004 £1005 £1006 £1007 £1008 £1009 £1010 £1011 £1012 £1013 £1014 £1015 £1016 £1017 £1018 £1019 £1020 £1021 £1022 £1023 £1024 £1025 £1026 £1027 £1028 £1029 £1030 £1031 £1032 £1033 £1034 £1035 £1036 £1037 £1038 £1039 £1040 £1041 £1042 £1043 £1044 £1045 £1046 £1047 £1048 £1049 £1050 £1051 £1052 £1053 £1054 £1055 £1056 £1057 £1058 £1059 £1060 £1061 £1062 £1063 £1064 £1065 £1066 £1067 £1068 £1069 £1070 £1071 £1072 £1073 £1074 £1075 £1076 £1077 £1078 £1079 £1080 £1081 £1082 £1083 £1084 £1085 £1086 £1087 £1088 £1089 £1090 £1091 £1092 £1093 £1094 £1095 £1096 £1097 £1098 £1099 £1100 £1101 £1102 £1103 £1104 £1105 £1106 £1107 £1108 £1109 £1110 £1111 £1112 £1113 £1114 £1115 £1116 £1117 £1118 £1119 £1120 £1121 £1122 £1123 £1124 £1125 £1126 £1127 £1128 £1129 £1130 £1131 £1132 £1133 £1134 £1135 £1136 £1137 £1138 £1139 £1140 £1141 £1142 £1143 £1144 £1145 £1146 £1147 £1148 £1149 £1150 £1151 £1152 £1153 £1154 £1155 £1156 £1157 £1158 £1159 £1160 £1161 £1162 £1163 £1164 £1165 £1166 £1167 £1168 £1169 £1170 £1171 £1172 £1173 £1174 £1175 £1176 £1177 £1178 £1179 £1180 £1181 £1182 £1183 £1184 £1185 £1186 £1187 £1188 £1189 £1190 £1191 £1192 £1193 £1194 £1195 £1196 £1197 £1198 £1199 £1200 £1201 £1202 £1203 £1204 £1205 £1206 £1207 £1208 £1209 £1210 £1211 £1212 £1213 £1214 £1215 £1216 £1217 £1218 £1219 £1220 £1221 £1222 £1223 £1224 £1225 £1226 £1227 £1228 £1229 £1230 £1231 £1232 £1233 £1234 £1235 £1236 £1237 £1238 £1239 £1240 £1241 £1242 £1243 £1244 £1245 £1246 £1247 £1248 £1249 £1250 £1251 £1252 £1253 £1254 £1255 £1256 £1257 £1258 £1259 £1260 £1261 £1262 £1263 £1264 £1265 £1266 £1267 £1268 £1269 £1270 £1271 £1272 £1273 £1



LEWES GREAT SHEEP FAIR.

LEWES GREAT SHEEP FAIR.

(Continued from page 266.)

ewes, bred by the late Mr. H. Penfold, of Annington, also fetched 35s. Mr. Boys, of Eastbourne, realised a somewhat similar price for an excellent pen of 100. 200 strong and very useful ewes, belonging to Mr. Gorringe (Kingston), fetched 32s. Mr. Waters (Eastbourne) sold his ewes at 31s. Mr. H. P. Hart, at 26s. 4d. Of the last named, 100 were afterwards re-sold at an advance of several shillings per head; while a lot of culls picked out of the same gentleman's flock fetched 25s. Although we have been able to give the above quotations, there were a good many ewes of moderate condition and character which fetched considerably lower rates, while various lots of very fair useful sheep were picked up at prices ranging from 22s. to 25s. and 26s.

For lambs the demand was very brisk, and, though there was a good supply, prices did not give way; Mr. Thomas Ellman, of Beddingham, realised 23s. a head for his, Mr. T. Cooper (Norton) and Mr. H. P. Hart getting 21s. for their ewe lambs; Mr. Waters (Eastbourne) obtained 21s. 6d., and Mr. Catt (Bishops-

stone) 22s. At 19s. and 20s. many lots changed hands, the former being obtained in some instances for "second" lambs. For cull ewe lambs, however, there was not much inquiry; 15s. was about the current price, and many of these were driven away unsold.

In rams for sale and letting there appeared to be much more business than last year. The sales made by Messrs. Hampton (above named) are proof of this. Mr. Thos. Ellman had also some rams which deservedly attracted a good deal of notice, and of which he both sold and let several.

As is usual on these occasions, the report as to the general tone of the fair varied much in proportion as the estimate came from the lips of buyer or seller. As a tolerably safe criterion, we have compared the prices of Saturday with those obtained at the last September Lewes Fair. On referring to our report for that date, we find it stated 34s. was the top price for ewes. This was made by Messrs. Hampton, Lord Hastings being the buyer. £10 10s. was the top price made by the same parties for rams. By the figures above it will be seen that the same breeders made 35s. for the ewes, while one of their rams made £15 15s. Our last year's report states:—"The price of ewes varied from a

guinea to 34s.; lambs from 13s. to 20s. and 22s. The Hon. J. Ashley purchased 200 lambs at 19s. 6d. Mr. Waters, of Motcombe, obtained 29s. for some excellent ewes. Mr. Verrall, of Swanborough, 27s. for six score ditto; H. P. Hart, 25s.; T. Cooper, 25s. Rams were in general a very dull sale, and at an unsatisfactory price." It will thus be seen, that, whether we take ewes, lambs, or rams, the prices of Saturday fully equalled, and in fact exceeded those of last year. And this result, be it remembered, has taken place in the teeth of a notoriously short supply of keep. Many distant buyers were kept away by this circumstance. Several of the usual Norfolk buyers were absent from this cause, the crop of turnips in that county being greatly injured by drought and other adverse influences. In Kent and in East Sussex the same thing had a similar operation; indeed, we heard of one farmer who was glad to feed his sheep with hop-bines, so badly was he off for keep. Under these circumstances, coupled with the fact of a drooping market for fat sheep, we think there is good reason to be satisfied with the general results of Saturday's sales.

The entire number of sheep penned was, we understand, about 28,090, being within a couple of thousand of last year's number.



RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE IN MARK-LANE.—SKETCHED FROM SEETHING LANE.—(SEE PAGE 266.)